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ABSTRACT

This bibliography contains 142 English language annotations of newspaper, journal, and government publications from Egypt on the topic of education. All items were published in 1978. Annotations are categorized according to 71 topics which include adult education; Arabic language; educational planning, philosophy, administration, objectives, and history; curriculum; children; faculties and universities; nurseries; primary schools; mathematics; religious education; teacher training; textbooks; technical education; and youth education. An author index and list of sources concludes the document. (KC)

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EGYPTIAN EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS

Vol. IV, No. 4, 1978

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CAIRO

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ADULT EDUCATION CENTERS

1. A.R.E., Legislations Laws, Regulations, etc... "Ministerial Decree No. 205 dated 8/11/1978 on the Establishment of a multi purpose Center for Adult Education in Helwan." (Qarar Wezari Raqem 205 Bi tarikh 8/11/1978 Bisha'n Ensh'a Markaz Li Ta'Elim Al Kibar Mota'did Al Aghrad Bi Mantaqat Helwan) Cairo, The Minister's Cabinet, The Ministry of Education, 1972 2 Pages, (Stencil).

The decree comprises 7 articles. The first article dealt with the establishment of the Center and the determination of its affiliation and premises.

The second article expounded the role to be assumed by both the UNESCO and the Ministry of Education in establishing the Center and running it.

The third article pointed to the organisations supervising the center.

The decree divided these bodies to a Central Council and an Executive Council, indicating the steps of forming each Council and its objectives.

The fourth article specified the center's staff and divided them into full timers and part timers.

The fifth article reviewed finance of the Center.

The sixth article specified the dateline of the Center's establishment and the appointment of the full-time staff.

The seventh article dealt with the implementation of the decree.

AL AZHAR INSTITUTES AND COLLEGES

2. Eissa, Abdel Aziz, "On The Educational Ladder In Azheri Institutes" (Hwla Al Sallam Alta'limi Bil Ma'ahed Al Azheria), The Periodical of The Specialized National Councils, Year 3, Issue No. 4, (October - December 1978) pp. 29 - 41.

At the beginning of the article, the writer dealt with study at religious Azheri institutes before the promulgation of the law No. 103 on the development of Al-Azhar in 1961. He pointed out the role of the Non-Azheri Koran memorization societies and schools, and the role of Azheri primary schools in religious education.

The writer then pointed to the stages in which Azheri Institutes are divided after the promulgation of Law No. 103 for the year 1961.

The writer dealt with the objectives of these institutes and the duration of every stage of the three Azhari stages (primary, preparatory and secondary), underlining the effect of the promulgation of Law No. 49 for the year 1967, and the amendments introduced to curricula and religion curriculum. The writer emphasized the importance of amending or abrogating Law No. 49 for the year 1967.

In this context, he referred to the importance of the educational ladder's suitability to the scientific component. He also presented the fixing of the duration of the study necessary in the preparatory and secondary education in conformity with the content of the curricula.

The writer dealt with the incentives which should be secured to encourage students to join Azhari institutes.

In conclusion, he underlined the effects of developing the Islamic Shari'a Faculty, pointing out the importance of limiting study of this Faculty to Islamic Shari'a only.

AL AZHAR INSTITUTES
Achievements

3. Nomr, Abdel Moneim, "Amendment to Curricula and Text-books in Al Azhar Institutes" (Ta'adil Monahag Wa Kotob Fil Ma'ahid El Azheria), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33555, (October 24), 1978), p. 8.

This article dealt with the measures taken to amend and change the curricula and books, taught to girl and boy students at the various stages of primary, preparatory, and secondary education in El Azhar Institutes.

The writer expounded the main purpose for change, underlining the necessity of a steady updating curricula and eliminating redundancies particularly from books on heritage, so that they may always be in harmony with society and capable of facing challenges.

The writer pointed to the opportune time to use the new books for every stage.

In conclusion, the writer discussed experimental centers recently opened throughout the republic to have students learn the Koran, their objectives and the terms of admission.

ADMISSION

4. Galil, Na'ema,"The Rules of Admission in the Faculties of Al Azhar University", (Kawa'ed Kobul Bi Koliyat Gam'at Al Azher), Al-Akhbar, Newspaper, Cairo, 27th Year, Issue No. 8205, (October 2, 1978), p. 7

This article reviewed the rules of admitting general azheri secondary certificate graduates in the faculties of El Azhar University. The writer dealt with the total grades and the grades of some subjects. She also indicated the rules of admitting exempted groups, including sons and daughters of Teaching Staff and Administrative Staff of the El Azhar University, as well as the preference conditions applied to them and the percentage of admission of these groups.

The article also expounded the rules for other exempted groups from the Armed Forces, martyrs families, injured and civil employees serving with the armed forces.

DEVELOPMENT

5. Fayed, Adel Latif,"Continuation of Expansion in Establishing Azhari Institutes. Raising the Academic Standard and Ensuring The Seriousness of Examinations,", Estemrar Al Tawso' Fi Insha' Al Ma'ahed Al Azharia Maa Al Irtefa' Bi Mostawa Al Elmi Wa Gedeiat Al Imtahannat), Al Gomhouria, Newspaper, Cairo, 25th Year, Issue No. 9065, (October 23, 1978), p 6 and p 9.

This article dealt with the policy of the continuation of expansion in establishing Azhari Institutes with an indication to the rules governing it, the planning undertaken and its purpose.

The writer pointed to the care provided for students of the institutes and the incentives made available to promote study therein.

The article then tackled regulations, governing the admission and the guarantees and objectives contemplated by these regulations.

The writer then analysed the academic standard of the Institutes' teachers, their efficiency in teaching and their specializations, reviewing as well the efforts exerted by El Azhar in abbid to accomplish the objectives of this policy.

ART EDUCATION
Preparatory School Curricula

6. Ibrahim, Nassef Abdel Sayed, "Teaching Art vis-a-vis developed Curricula of Preparatory Education", (Tadris Al Tarbia Al Fanoyyah Fi Mowagahet Al Manahog Al Motawara Bil Ta'lim Al I'dadi), Education, Magazine, 30th year, Issue No. 4, (October 1978), pp. 75 - 81.

The writer presented the results of the adopting developed artistic education curricula with its various branches at the various stages of general education as of 1976 and for two years. The article dealt with the volume and content of these results, speaking of the teachers from the quantative and qualitative aspect. In reviewing the curricula and the requirements of student in every phase of education, the author dealt with the problem of teachers and methods of coping with shortage in their number and in providing them with the necessary training.

The writer presented his perspective of what artistic education curricula should be, underlining its educational advantages. The article expounded the basis of formulating curricula and their educational proportions the concluded by reviewing the perspective of the curriculum for every form and the curriculua study plan. He underlined the educational fields from which every student should benefit and their relation to the students mental and intellectual growth.

Secondary Schools

7. Eboid, Mostapha Abdel Aziz, "The Importance of Silent Nature in Developing the Ability to Compose the Picture in the Secondary School", (Ahamiat Al Tabi'a Al Samota Fi Tanmiet Al Qodra A'la Takwin Al Soura Fil Madrasa Al Thanawia), Cairo, Faculty of Artistic Education, Helwan University, 1978, 375 pages.

- A thesis presented to the Department of Painting and Artistic Appreciation, Faculty of Artistic Education, Helwan University for obtaining Ph.D. in the Philosophy of Artistic Education.

This thesis began by an introduction which expounded the importance of the study, its effect in clarifying philosphical social, symbolic and religious values on which silent nature is based.

The writer pointed to the negligence of silent nature by art teachers in secondary schools.

Then followed the material of the thesis, contained five chapters. The researcher traces in the first chapter the development of man's

interest in silent nature in portraying, starting from ancient civilizations and until silent nature came to constitute individual and integrated subjects in the works of art.

The second chapter described the various methods of portraying contemporary silent nature and reviewed the various trends of artistic criticism which affected the prevailing taste.

The third chapter explained the educational concept of silent nature and then followed by the experimental field study conducted by the researcher on secondary stage students with the purpose of developing their ability to compose a picture.

The fourth chapter includes the results of the experimental study. It deals with the importance of enlightening students in relation to the aesthetic and symbolic values of silent nature and how to make use of them.

The writer also affirms the importance of analysing certain models of silent nature by artists during epochs of history, so that students may get acquainted with these artists.

The fifth chapter included recommendations by the researcher on the importance which could be given by art teachers at the secondary stage to silent nature and means of benefiting from it and the importance of making available some models of silent nature in artistic education class rooms.

The writer also recommended the importance of creating an artistic atmosphere in artistic education class rooms.

The study concluded by listing the Arabic and foreign reference books used by the researcher in preparing his dissertation.

8. Hassan, Soleiman Mahmoud, "Bone and Ivory Cravings in Old Egyptian Craftsmanship and Means of Benefiting therefrom in the Preparation of Teachers of Artistic Education", (Mashghoulat Al A'am Wal Qarn Fi Heraf Misria Qadima Wal Eifada Menha Fi E'adad Mou'alim Al Tarbia Al Faneyyah), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Helwan University 1978, 315 pages.

- A thesis presented to the Department of Artistic and popular works, Faculty of Artistic Education, Helwan University for obtaining Ph.D. in the Philosophy of Artistic Education.

The thesis comprises four sections.

The first section dealt with the industrial and educational backgrounds of the bone and ivory materials throughout various ages.

It reviewed the methods pursued by ancient societies to preserve the craftsmanship heritage and carrying it from one generation to the other.

The writer underlined how far ancient craftsmanship education was based on unchanging fundamentals and models whereby the craftsman abided upon working.

The second chapter reviews types of bone and Ivory carvings, illustrating their benefit to man since ancient times.

The third section dealt with the geographical and economic backgrounds of bone and ivory carvings, citing the city of Assuit as subject of his study and showing the reason for this choice.

The fourth section reviews the results of the field study conducted in Assuit for studying the conditions of craftsman working with bone and ivory. The study concludes this section by reviewing an experiment carried out in collaboration with the students of the Artistic Education Faculty to clarify certain educational elements to enrich the field of artistic education.

In conclusion, the researcher puts forward the recommendations which he deems necessary, namely, establishing workshops for institutes and faculties for preparing teachers in a way compatible with the nature of the environmental materials where the institution is located, developing vocational awareness among students by enabling them to appreciate environmental crafts and craftsmen and be conscious of their importance to society, and, providing students with environmental material in original artistic shapes with a view to realizing the educational and artistic objectives.

The research listed Arabic and foreign reference books used by the researcher in preparing his thesis.

9. Rashwan, Ahmed Hafez Mohamed, "Artistic Values in the Works of Mahmoud Mokhtar and Making Use Thereof in the Preparation of Art Teachers", (Al Qeyam Al Fanneyyah Fi A'mal Mahmoud Mokhtar Wal Efada Menha Fi E'adad Mou'alim Al Tarbia Al Fanneyyah), Cairo, Faculty

of Artistic Education, Helwan University, 1978, 260 pages.

- A thesis presented to the Faculty of Artistic Education, Helwan University, for obtaining Ph.D. in the Philosophy of Artistic Education.

The thesis comprises five chapters.

The first chapter pointed out the artistic values in plastic art, indicating the research's objective, assumptions, axions scope, and methods. It reviewed the importance of the study and previous studies linked to it.

The second chapter explained the factors influencing artistic values, dealing with hereditary and environmental factors.

The third chapter discussed environmental factors influencing the sculpture works of Mokhtar, emphasizing environmental factors in Egypt and France.

The fourth chapter tackled the artistic values in Mokhtar's works.

The writer dealt in the fifth chapter with the importance of Mokhtar's works of sculpture to artistic education, stressing the necessity of teaching the values of these works to students. He also underlined the importance of the general artistic heritage to artistic education.

Concluding, this chapter contained recommendations advanced by the researcher for applications in the field of sculpture in the Faculty of Artistic Education and in general education.

AUDIO VISUAL AIDS

10. Embabi, Mohamed "Does the Calculator affect the Students Mental Abilities", (Hal Tu'ethor Al Ala Al-Haseba Ala Al-Kodra Al Aaklia Lil-Talamiz), Al Akhbar, Newspaper, Cairo, 34th Year, Issue No. 1773, (October 20, 1978), p. 4.

Dealing with the use of calculator, the writer expounded the views advocating the importance of calculator for students, owing to its advantages in saving time and indicated the call for generalizing its use and the stages in which it should be used.

The article described the kinds of education in which the use of calculator can be more useful, speaking, in t is respect, of commercial schools and the teaching of the various branches of mathematics.

As to the anti calculator views, the writer expounded views on the use of calculator by students and its relation to the promotion of mental skills.

The writer referred to views by maths teachers on the importance of training on thinking in simple problems without auxiliary aids in the primary stage.

In conclusion, the article presented the view of the Minister of Education on this issue, showing its cause.

CHILDREN
Child Psychology

11. Atallah, Sobhi, "The Psychological Bases for Treating Primary Stage Pupils", (Al Usos Al Nafsia Li Mo'amalat Talamiz Al Marhala Al Ibteda'ia), "Al Ra'id Magazine, 23rd Year, Issue No. 4, (December 1978), pp. 26 - 27.

At the beginning of his article, the writer outlined the effect of the development of theories of child's psychology on the amendment of educational theories pertaining to the treatment of children.

The article pointed out in this connection to the necessity of taking into consideration the distinctive traits of every stage of the child's growth.

The writer reviewed the role of teachers treatment of pupils in the primary stage and the aspects which they should take into consideration so as to deal with children in accordance with sound educational basis.

The article described movement and activity as an important factor of growth. It also runderlined the necessity of using modern methods in education to exploit the pupil's activity.

The writer dealt in this connection with picnics, activities, open air classes, laboratories and dialogue.

He tackled freedom and discipline, underlining the importance of considering the pupil's need for freedom, while maintaining discipline and ways of training him on this system.

The writer addressed himself to the teacher, underlining his role in tempering his sympathy to the child with firmness. The writer cited examples from daily life in school.

The article underlined what has been proved by experience and educational theories regarding the effectiveness of reward, its positive effect and the importance of resorting to its instead of punishment. The writer pointed out to the negative effect of punishment on children of the first forms of the primary stage.

12. El Kholi, Mohamed, "Factors Affecting the Child's Intelligence", (Al Awamel Alti Tu'Athar Ala Zak'a Al Tefl), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo 104th Year, Issue No. 33556, (October 25, 1978), p. 13.

The writer began his article by stressing the necessity of educating parents in Egypt, calling upon those responsible for childhood affairs to prepare studies and seminars for parents on the occasion of the International Child Year.

The article dealt with intelligence in children and the factors affecting and determining it. The article classified these factors into five categories, namely:

- Hereditary, showing the effect of inter marriages between families which causes some cases of mental retardness,

- Illness, affecting both the mother and the child and ways of treating it at the right time.

- Medicine and sedatives which harm the embryo and the necessity of checking their use.

The writer dealt with the factor of nutrition and the necessity of paying attention to it during the early years of the child's life.

In conclusion, the writer dealt with training mathematical operations, games and solving riddles, showing their importance in developing the child's intelligence and the growth of his mentality. In this context, the writer emphasised the role of primary school and its contributions to the following stages of education.

CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

13. Wahdan, Nadra, "On the Occasion of the International Year for Child, The Best Future = Childhood + Our Care for Children",

(Fi Monasabat Al A'm Al Alami Lil Tefl, Al Mostakbal Al Afdal - Al Tefoula + Sanaiatona Bihem), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33608, (December 16, 1978), p. 7.

At the outset of her article, the writer defined the term of childhood and reviewed the causes which prompted the UN General Assembly agree to make the Year 1979 An International Year for the Child.

The writer explained what Egypt should offer to children.

The writer underlined the necessity of reconsidering the effectiveness of projects already implemented and channeling the special services for children to those who need them most, pointing to these categories.

The article emphasized the importance of directing research and study to serve society from the viewpoint of health culture, and social and economic aspects.

The writer reviewed the projects carried out by the UNICEF since 1951 to serve the children of Egypt. She focused on the studies made by the organisation on the mentally retarded, the evaluation of children's books and the preparation of an exploratory study on childhood studies institute.

In conclusion, the writer pointed out to the necessity of pooling efforts by individuals as well as by official and private organizations to promote the welfare of children, underlining the effect of this on the future of children in Egypt and on the provision of health and entertainment services and securing the availability of equal opportunities in the field of education.

CHILDHOOD INSTITUTES

14. Abdel Aziz, Hamid, "A National Institute for Childhood, Specializing in Research, Training and Information on Childhood and Family", (Ma'ahed Kowmi Lil Tefoula Yakhtas Bil-Abhath Wal-Taderib Wal-Ma'aloumat An Al-Tefoula Wal Osra), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33552 (October 21, 1978). p. 8.

This article dealt with the project of initiating a national program on the occasion of the Child Year. The project would fulfill the requirements of childhood and solve its problems within the framework of social and economic development plan in Egypt.

The article reviewed the project's provision ofor the establishment of a National Institute for Childhood, specialized in research, training and information on childhood and family.

The writer underlined the role of the proposed institute in improving and raising the standard of services available at childhood welfare centers. The writer also tackled the subject of expanding the establishment of nurseries, underlining, in this connection, the supervisory role of the Ministry of Education regarding buildings and the qualification of teachers.

Concluding, the writer dealt with the role to be assumed by the Ministry of Social Affairs and the responsibilities it should shoulder in this connection.

CHILDREN UPBRINGING

15. Abdel Razek, Karima, "Professors of the Childhood Center Contribute to the Family Programs." (Asatezat Markaz Attefoula Yousahemoum Fi Baramag Al Osra). Al Akhbar, Newspaper, 27th Year, Issue 8218, (October 17, 1978) p. 7.

This article reviewed the efforts exerted by the Center of Childhood Studies of Ein Shams University within the framework of a comprehensive and integrated plan.

The writer expounded the elements of the plan which marks the international year for childhood.

The article pointed to the lectures given by the Center professors on T.V. Family Programs, showing the fields of specialization covered by these lectures.

The writer reviewed the seminars held by professors to examine the progress made in the implementation of recommendations on the International Year for Childhood enumerating the causes responsible for the failure to implement some of the recommendations.

16. Shazli, Mohei El Din, "Before the International Year for Child Ends in More Words and Wishes" (Qabl An Yantahi Al A'am Al Dawli Lil Tefl Ela Mogarred Kalam Wa Saha Lil Omniyat), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33597, (December 5, 1978). p. 7

The writer underlined the effect of women going out to work and the fathers occupation on the disintegration of the family and its reflection on the bringing up of children.

He described the child's psychological and social needs during childhood

The writer underlined the importance of establishing nurseries and providing them with the necessary medical, educational, physical and psychological care.

The article then tackled the role of information media in calling upon specialists in the fields of health, education and child's psychology to hold seminars and give lectures to enlighten parents on the best ways of bringing up children.

The writer pointed out the role of those interested in culture and in writing for children.

In conclusion, he underlined the percentage of the number of children in Egypt to the entire population and the role of the State's various ministries and institutions and bodies in the field of child-care with a special emphasis on gardens, games and theaters and movies for children.

The writer instructed parents on the sound method for child care and the preparation of children to shoulder the responsibility of construction in the future.

17. Owais, Sayyed, "The Concept of Child in the Egyptian Society: On the Occasion of the International Year for Child", (Mafhum Altefl Fil Mogtama' Al Misri, Bi Monasabt Al Sana Al Dawlia Lil Tefl), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33615, (December 23, 1978) p. 7.

At the outset of his article, the writer pointed to the effect of upholding the traditions of the Old Egyptian Society on attention and care given to the child from birth.

The writer underlined the attention paid to childhood and the bringing up of children by the Islamic project, indicating the aspects of this interest in children.

The article explained the significance of having children, for both men and women in the modern Egyptian society whether in rural or urban areas.

The writer pointed out the factors which induce many Egyptian families to have a big number of children, highlighting in this connection, the importance of children as production tools in rural areas, the effect of a big family on the rural society, the effect of having children on the father's verility and the effect of the big number of children on the wife's stability.

In conclusion, the writer clarified the methods followed in bringing up children in both rural and urban sectors in the Egyptian society.

CHILDREN UPBRINGING AIDS

18. Hamouda, Mohamed, "So that we may build the Egyptian man", (Likay Nu'eid Bena'a Al Ensan Al Misri), Al Gomhouria, Newspaper, Cairo, 26th Year, Issue No. 9115, (December 12, 1978) p. 5.

At the onset of his article, the writer emphasized the importance of building the Egyptian Man and set a dateline for the start of this process.

He outlined the importance of providing the favourable atmosphere for bringing up the child, stressing the necessity of affording medical, psychological and social care to the mother, citing, in this regard, the opinion given in a T.V. interview by a prominent international pedetrician.

The article indicated the importance of paying attention to the village, pointing to its effect on the rebuilding of the Egyptian Man.

The writer clarified the impact of education in this connection and the importance of paying attention to the qualitative and quantitative elements.

The article dealt with the eradication of illiteracy campagins before and after the Revolution, outlining the causes of their failure and the necessity of launching these campaigns on sound bases.

In conclusion, the article clarified the effect of pooling efforts in the field of education, culture, treatment, medical and psychological care, on the process of building the Egyptian Man.

19. Mokhaimar, Antar, "One Organisation for the Welfare of Childhood: On the Occasion of the International Year for Childhood", (Mou'sasa Waheda Li Ri'ayat Attofoula... Fi Mounasabat Al A'm Al Dawli Lil Tofl), Al Ahram, Newspaper, 104th Year, Issue No. 33619, (December 127, 1978), p. 7.

At the outset of his article, the writer indicated the effect of the idea of the International Year for Childhood on highlighting the problems of childhood at the international and local levels. He then underlined the importance of the phase of childhood in the life of man, describing the inefficiency of organisations, operating in the field of Child care in Egypt, to carry out their message. He underlined the necessity of merging all these organisations in one body with multi purposes.

The writer expounded his view on turning the primary school into a comprehensive body for bringing up and serving children. He defined the role of every section of the proposed body namely:

1. Nursery
2. A medical unit
3. Classes
4. A club.

This body should also provide books for instructing the family in bringing up the child from birth till the end of the phase of childhood.

In conclusion, the writer underlined the importance of establishing a national body for child welfare and prescribed the tasks of the proposed body in the field of Childcare and development of services afforded to children.

Training Courses

20. El Baisi, Sana' "Opening the Training Course for Personnel of Children's Programs", (Aftetah Adawra Attedribia Lil Amilin Fi Baramag Al Attfal), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33546, (October 15, 1978), p. 13.

This article reviewed the speech made by the Minister of Social Affairs on the inauguration of the Training Course for personnel of the Children's Programs, in radio and television.

The Minister stressed the importance of Egyptian child, being the basis for setting up a strong and cohesive society.

The Minister said that programs directed to children should be combined with programs to be directed to the family. The writer indicated the advantages of this system and its effect on the child, emphasising the importance of propagating faith among children and the means which contribute to this objective as citing stories on prophets and great leaders.

The writer then reviewed excerpts from the Minister's speech on the consolidation and development of services, rendered for the child welfare, by developing and intensifying training programs to provide qualified elements.

As to the course, the writer stated its objective, the number of teachers attending, their specializations, its duration, the certificates to be granted to participants and the medals and awards to be conferred to winners in the competitions organised by the course as well as the topics involved.

Unsettled Labor

21. Badran, Hoda, "Children of Unsettled Labor, Services Rendered to Them, Are the Responsibility of Whom?" (Moshkilet Attfal Al Amala Al Motaharika wa Kademothem mas'ouliat Man?), On the Occasion of the Child's International Year. Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th year, Issue No. 33601, (December 9, 1978), p. 7.

At the outset of the article, the writer dealt with unsettled labor among Arab countries. She underlined its importance in relation to both countries importing and exporting labor.

The article underlined the effect of the entire family's movement to new communits on children regarding the curricula and the standard of living to which the child should be used to.

The writer outlined the effect of this movement on the child's failure in his study, dealing as well with the child's re-acclimatization to his old community upon returning to his country.

The writer dealt with families whose supporters travel for work abroad, underlining the effect of their departure on family ties and its reflection on children's conduct and psychological health.

Children's Books

22. Rashad, Hassan, "Children's Literature and the Problem of Reading", (Adab Al Attfal wa Moshkilat Al Kira'a? Al Ahram, Newspaper, 104th year, Issue No. 33619, (December 27th, 1978), p. 13.

At the outset of his article, the writer defined the meaning of children's literature and free-reading books. He then reviewed the development of children's literature and the efforts exerted by some scientists in the field of writing and publishing children's books. The writer clarified the effects of these efforts on the formulation of rules and criteria which should be observed in writing and producing books for children. The writer also stressed the importance of taking into consideration the child's inclinations and age upon writing books for children.

The writer indicated the information which should be included in the works which attract children in the early stages of childhood and until the age of 7. The author described the writings appealing to children from the age of 7 - 9 as well as the works which appeal to them from the age of 9 - 12 and, finally, the books which appeal to them during the late stage of childhood, that is from 12 - 14.

The writer explained the style of producing these books so that they may appeal to children. He dealt with the drawings and pictures which should be included in books for every age category, he dealt with.

Children's Drawings

23. Sobhi, Sayyed, "Creativeness in Children's Drawings and its Relation to the Parents Cultural Standard" (Al Ebtekar Fi Risoum Al Attfal wa A'lakatoh Bil Mostawa Al Thaqafi Lil Walidain), Education, Magazine, 20th Year, Issue No. 4, (October, 1978) pp. 47 - 59.

At the outset of his article, the author underlined the importance of childhood in the primary stage and its effects on the trends of the child throughout all the phases of education which follow.

The writer explained the views of specialists in children's drawings and the results they had reached in relation to the method of measuring the child's intelligence judging by these drawings.

The writer dealt with the stages of development of the child's drawings in proportion to his sensuous, mental and motion growth, outlining the stages undergone by children's drawings. The author showed the average age at which the child draws every kind of these drawings and gives a description of the drawings themselves and their stages of development.

As to the parents cultural level, the author dealt with some dimensions related to the education of parents and their relation to the creative ability in children's drawings. In this regard, the author explained the standard of this education, the cultural tools available at home, the method of guiding children, the family's use of the available cultural tools and family activity outside the house.

The author showed the link between the creative ability in children's drawings and the family's beliefs, principles, and values as well as the reflections of social controls on these drawings.

In conclusion, the writer advanced some educational recommendations whereby the aesthetic and creative abilities in children are developed.

Children, Education of

24. Badr, Ahmed Abdel Latif, "The Crisis of Mutual Understanding between Parents and Children" (Azmat al Fahm Al Moshtarak Bayna Al Aba'a Wal Abna'a), Al Akhbar, Newspaper, 27th Year, Issue No. 8266, (December 12, 1978), p. 5.

At the beginning of his article, the writer outlined the effect of mutual misunderstanding between parents and children on clashes between both.

The article reviewed the aspects of youth delinquency these days and how far it is affected by imitation.

In prescribing measures to put an end to this delinquency, the writer dealt with the importance of sound make up and guidance. He reviewed the traits of adolescence stage and causes for referring to it as such.

In conclusion, he said that setting the good example, sound imitation, rational guidance and sound religious teachings are essential for putting an end to the youth blind imitation.

Nurseries -- Development

25. Abu Kabsha, Mohamed, "Nurseries and Specialized Programs for Egyptian Child Care" (Dour Al Hadana Wa Barameg Moutakhasesa Fi Al Einaya Bil Tefl Al Misri), Al Gomhouria, Newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 9024, (September 12, 1978) p. 6.

This article dealt with the recommendations of the Regional Council for Childhood in Cairo on the expansion in establishing nurseries in governmental housing areas following the success of the experiment in some zones.

The writer reviewed the rules stipulated by the Council's specialized committee for establishing nurseries, their finance and methods adopted for children's health and social care.

The writer also tackled programs presented by radio and T.V. and means of making use of public figures interested in childhood and the objective contemplated therefrom.

The writer concluded by pointing to specialized studies and programs on child, broadcast on the International Day for Childhood and means of making use of their results.

Parents' Responsibilities

26. Loza, Heba, "The Home's Responsibility for Preparing Student" (Mos'uliat Al Biet Fi A'edad Al Tolmiz), Al Ahram, Newspaper 104th Year, Issue No. 33544, (October 13, 1978).

The writer began her article by showing the importance of the pre-school years to the child, as they serve as a basis to prepare the child to respond to the subjects taught at school.

The writer pointed out the responsibilites of the parents in providing the child with the greatest amount of basic information to form his personality and prepare him for school.

The writer gave basic instructions for the education of the child, stressing the importance of accurate and sound use of language in the presence of children, giving the cause for this.

The article dealt with teaching the child, through his life at home and the method of human life around him, how to be a responsible citizen.

The writer indicated the way of teaching the child the elementaries of social and economic life through educational situations which he learns at home.

The writer gave some instructions in the field of expounding the role of music, art and literature in the education of children, underlining in this connection, ways of developing the reading habits in children as well as the advantages of sports on the child's health, conduct and personality.

In conclusion, the writer dealt with ways of developing some traits in character which help the child to succeed and pointed out to ways of accomplishing this objective.

Talented Children - Care of

27. El Saqaf, Khadiga, "Special Schools for Talented Children", (Madares Khasa Lil Attfal Al Mawhubin), Al Goumhoria, Newspaper, Cairo, 26th Year, Issue No. 9128, (December 25, 1978). p. 5.

The writer underlined the importance of studying the cases of talented children and affording protection and care to them.

The article pointed out the effect of this on society.

The writer explained what steps should be taken to protect the talented, stressing the importance of helping the talented child to understand himself and giving him the chance of self-expression.

The article discussed the importance of establishing special schools for talented children, pointing to the systems which should be followed in the various stages of education at these schools.

The writer emphasised the importance of free education in the various stages of education at these schools and the setting up of a branch for technical education in secondary schools.

In conclusion, the writer pointed out the effect of caring for this sector on the future and prosperity of the country.

Curricula - Evaluation

28. Mohamed, Samir Abdel A'al, "The Role of Evaluation of Evaluation in Developing School Curricula" (Dawr al Al Taquim Fi Tatwir Al Mokararat Al Dorasia), Cairo, The National Center For Educational Research, 1978, 9 pages (Stencil).

- A study presented to the Seminar of the Methods of Evaluation as an introduction to the Reform of Education, Cairo, December 4 - 7, 1978.

In its introduction, the study defined the meaning of evaluation, its role in developing the curricula and the importance of modern trends in the process of evaluation. The writer explained the aspects which should be highlighted in the evaluation process with a special emphasis on inputs. The writer dealt, in this connection, with the standard of school curricula and students as well as teaching strategies and their forms.

The study dealt with output which depend on the efficiency and effectiveness of development.

The writer tackled the available potentials which involve educational aids, teachers efficiency and the process of teaching and learning.

In conclusion, the study indicated methods of evaluating the school curricula, stressing, in this respect, the importance of clarifying the process of measurement, analysis, deduction of results, adjusting the course of the school curricula and re-evaluation within the framework of continuous backfeed.

The study listed reference books used by the writer in preparing his study.

Home Economics - Rural Schools

29. Hussein, Kawthar, "The Structure of Curricula of Home Economics within the Framework of Integrated Rural Development Programs", (Bina'a Manaheg Al Aktesad Al Manzeli Fi Etar Barameg Al Inm'a Al Motakamel Lil-Rif), Studies and Research, (Cairo), Vol. 1, Issue No. 1, (December 1978), pp. 146 - 147.

The writer pointed to the necessity of cooperation between the various organisations concerned with the comprehensive development of the countryside and the village.

The writer explained the concept of modern school curricula and their sources. She explained the role of home economics in the countryside and reviewed its structure so that it may fulfill its task in rural development. The writer made a special emphasis that it is important for curricula compilers to have a knowledge of the State's rural development plans and study local societies with their values, traditions and habits of living.

The writer stated that it is also important to get acquainted with the inclinations and trends of the rural population.

In her article, the writer underlined the necessity of merging agricultural topics with those of home and family, upon compiling the home economics curricula which would fulfill the objectives of rural development and integration.

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

29. Motawe', Ibrahim Esmat, "Modern Education and its Requrements of Educational Aids", (Alta'lim Al Asri wa Matalebhi men Al-Wasa'il Alta'limia) Al Ra'id, Magazine, 23rd Year, Issue No. 4 (December 1978) pp. 19 - 21.

The writer dealt with the crisis of education in the contemporary world, pointing to the importance of moving away from traditional educational systems to meet education's requirements from the quantative and qualitative aspects.

The article dealt with the solutions which education officials in Egypt should resort to so as to meet the requirements of schools and universities, having huge numbers of students and the role of irregular education in this connection.

The article dealt with open air schools, schools without forms, education through a group of teachers, the one-teacher school programmed education and education through correspondence and through Radio and T.V.

The writer indicated the importance of comprehensive development of the educational framework and the use of the method of planning and scientific thinking, underlining in this respect ways of using the basic outputs of modern education.

By reviewing the scientific and technological achievements in the 20th century and the benefits it brought in all fields, the writer described the method of programmed education and the movement of educational equipment. He then pointed to the basic stages of the programmed process and ways of making use of it in programming special curricula in schools, starting from the formulation

of objectives, amending behaviors of the learner to elevate him to a new standard.

The writer analysed work and educational material as well as the writing of footnotes, indicating the methods which should be followed in every step and means of application in schools in all the stages of education.

EDUCATION OF LABOURERS

30. Metwalli, Suleiman, "Admitting Surplus Labour to Training Centers to Teach Them some Professions" (Alhak Al Ommal Al Za'ideen Bi Marakiz Tadrib Li Ta'elimhem Ba'ed Al Heraf), Al Ahram, Newspaper, 104th Year, Issue No. 33532, (October 1st, 1978) p. 12.

This article dealt with a new experiment started in Menoufia, to make use of surplus labour in state bodies. The surplus labour was admitted to Training Centers to learn vocations, crafts and various industries needed by the citizens and governorate bodies.

The writer dealt with the experiment, which comprised training courses, the duration of every course, the award given to every workers and the incentives laid down to raise their standard and ensure their skill in the vocation or craft they may chose.

The writer also mentioned the certificate granted by the Training Center to the worker who successfully completes his training. He also referred to the transfer of the trained worker from the cadre of ordinary to that of technical workers.

EDUCATION, HISTORY OF

31. A.R.E., The National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology. "A Report on the Lessons Learnt from Previous Experiments and Projects in the History of Education in Egypt," (Taqrir A'n Al Dorus Al Mostafada Men Al Tagarob Wal Mashroua't Al Sabeqa fi Tarikh Al Ta'lim fi Misr), Cairo, 1978, p. 67.

- A report by the Sub Committee, stemming from the General Education Council.

This report reviewed the educational experiment undergone by Egypt throughout its modern and contemporary history, and efforts exerted by the Ministry to render these experiments successful.

The writer reviewed the educational thought and preparation accompanying every experiment, pointing to the evaluation, and the development involved in every experiment, the new educational forms included as well as the failure of some of these experiments. The writer dealt with the cause of failure of some of these experiments.

The report comprised experiments related to classes of nurseries and kindergartens as well as experimental classes and model schools.

The report reviewed models of applications pertaining to fundamental education in Egypt and the trials and experiments they had undergone throughout the history of the secondary stage in Egypt.

The report dealt with the experiment of women education tracing its development until the present time.

It outlined the efforts exerted for eradicating illiteracy and the people's university. In conclusion, it adopted recommendations relative to each of the previous experiments

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

32. Wissa, Shafiq, "Educational Requirements for Democratic Practice", Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 336064, (December 14, 1978) p. 7

At the outset of his article, the writer expounded the effect of the philosophy of the socialist democratic society on formulating the objectives and plans of society, reviewing methods of developing all aspects of life.

The writer explained the necessary educational efforts needed to translate this philosophy into types of behavior practised by students with a special emphasis on the importance of formulating a new educational philosophy compatible with the society's policy envisaged in the application of compulsory education in the primary and preparatory stages, linking educational objectives to thought and educational planning and the choice of educational expertize which contributes to the realization of the philosophy of society.

The article clarified the importance of developing curricula within the framework of the socialist society so that it may realize a balance between culture and knowledge and practical

applications and skills, taking into consideration the demands of growth. The writer dealt with the allocation of part of the study plan for topics of study and part for school activity, considering the demands of society.

In conclusion, the article expounded the efforts of curricula on the practices of types of democratic behavior in and outside school, the preparation for life in a socialist democratic society and facing the demands of its present and future.

Ismail El Qabbani

33. Daif, Shawqi Abdel Salam, "The Educational Thought of Ismail Mahmoud Al Qabbani, its Effect on The Development of Education in A.R.E." (Fekr Ismail Mahmoud Al Qabbani Attarbawi wa Atheru ala Tatwir Altarbia Wal Ta'lim fi Gomhouriet Misr Al Arabia), Assuit Department of the Fundamentals of Education, Faculty of Education, Assiut University, 1978.

- A thesis presented to the Department of The Fundamentals of Education, Faculty of Education, Assuit University for obtaining M.A. in Education.

The thesis underlined the importance of the research, its objectives, scope assumptions, method, sources, plan and previous studies on the subject. Then followed the material of the thesis which fell in two sections, comprising 6 chapters.

The first section, which included two chapters, was denoted to the educational thought of Ismail el Qabbani.

The first chapter reviewed the influences which had their impact on Ismail El Qabbani's thought underlining his bring up, education and the political, economic and social circumstances under which he lived in the early part of his life. The study also clarified the effect of Foreign Educational Thought on him.

The second chapter explained El Qabbani's educational thought with a special emphasis on the democracy of education, experimental education, policy of quality and the relation of school to society.

The second section, which comprised four chapters, was devoted to El Qabbani's educational thought in the field of application.

In the third chapter, the study dealt with primary education following the promulgation of laws organising it which El Qabbani sought to issue.

The fourth chapter dealt with the general and technical secondary education, underlining the effect of El Qabbani's thought.

In the fifth chapter, the researcher outlined the role of El Qabbani in developing the training programs of Teachers.

The sixth chapter presented the results of the research and the recommendations he made on the importance of cancelling duplication between the general and religous education, amendment of religous curricula, application of educational rules, regarding the over-crowdedness of classes, amendment of curricula so that they may activate and interest the student, application of the principle of selection in secondary education, consolidating the system of decentralisation, expanding the educational experimental system and qualifying teachers.

In conclusion, the researcher listed Arabic and foreign references he used in preparing his study.

34. Afifi, Mohamed El Hadi, "The Fundamentals of Education, Philosophical Fundamentals of Education", (Fi Ousol Al-Tarbia, Al Osol Al Falsefia Lil Tarbia), Cairo, The Anglo Egyptian Bookshop, 1979, p. 440.

At the outset of his article, the writer underlined the importance of studying the fundamentals of education, its philosophy and relations to various science.

This was followed by a presentation of the material of the document in two sections, comprising 8 chapters.

The first section, comprising three chapters, dealt with the educational objectives.

The first chapter explained the general educational objectives and their significance, types and levels.

The second chapter dealt with the general educational objectives in the Egyptian society, expounding the nature of society, its trends, the nature of the Egyptian individual, his characteristics and the educational objectives compatable with this society and individual.

The third chapter explained the educational objectives, underlining the main principles on which they are based and methods of their formulation.

The second section, comprising five chapters, was devoted to the educational experience and its functions. The writer pointed out in the fourth chapter the relation between experience and the elements of the educational process.

The last four chapters, from the fifth to eighth, explained means of utilizing education in developing thinking, knowledge and values and in serving labor and production.

POLICY OF EDUCATION

35. Abul Magd, Al Sayyed, "The Necessity of Linking the Education Policy to the Requirements of New Jobs" (Darourat Al Rab Byna Siyassat Al Ta'lim wa E'htyagat Al Waza'if Al Gadida) Al Akhbar, Newspaper, 28th Year, Issue No. 8230, (October 31st, 1978) p. 3

This article dealt with the methods of appointing new graduates, through the manpower body and competitions, indicating, the advantages and disadvantages of both methods.

The writer underlined the necessity of linking the education plan to that of development after underlining the improportion of the numbers of qualified graduates of various categories to the needs of the State economic sectors.

Surplus labor and its causes were outlined by the writer who gave an estimation of anticipated surplus labor in 1980 and mentioned the bodies which supplied him with the figures for estimation.

In conclusion, the writer proposed ways of eliminating the causes which impede coordination between the education policy and the development plan.

The writer presented a working program for affording guided labor, indicating the method of its field follow up.

EDUCATION, RIGHTS TO

36. Mowafi, Yousri, "Minister of Education; We Appeal to our Children to Adhere to Their Right to Education" (Wazir Al Ta'alim Nargu Men Al A'bna'a Atamasok Bi Hokokihim fi Al Ta'alim) Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33532, (October 1, 1978), p. 3.

The article reviewed a speech presented by the Ministry of Education read out in all schools to mark the beginning of the school year.

The speech emphasized the role of the Ministry of Education with all its human potentials to serve the children of Egypt.

The speech enlightened the students to adhere to their right to education, pointing to its objective and necessity. It also expounded the method whereby education is used in building the new society.

The article then dealt with the recommendations of the Deputy Minister of Education regarding admission in private schools, their fees and the role to be assumed by parents in developing education in these schools.

In conclusion, the article reviewed some notes made on schools during an inspection tour of schools by the governor of Cairo and the Director of Education in the capital to see that study is regularly proceeding as of the first day of the school year.

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION - ACHIEVEMENTS

37. Awad, Mohamed Hussein, "The Educational Machinery in Behira Operates through New Concepts to Reach Immediate Solutions to Problems", (Gehaz Ette'lim Bil Behira Yatahrak Men Khlal Mafahim Gadida Li igad Holul Fawria Lil Mashakil), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33557, (October 26, 1978), p. 12.

This article reviewed through a plan of action drawn up by El Behaira Educational Directorate the features of the educational policy for the school year 1978 - 79 for the Educational Directorate.

The plan contained new concepts on a more freedom of action by educational departments. It outlined the effect of investing chiefs of departments with the powers of decision-making and reaching immediate solutions to problems in a bid to improve the educational process.

The writer dealt with reward, punishment and conduct as well as its importance inside and outside class.

The article reviewed achievements accomplished in preparation for the current school year, the schools which have been opened and the coordination of admission of new students in general education.

The writer underlined the importance of pooling efforts by executive, local and political bodies to cope with problems and to find sound solutions thereto.

EDUCATIONAL AIDS - LANGUAGE TEACHING

38. Ramadan, Abdel Azim, "Tapes for Teaching Languages" (Ashreta Ta'alim Al Logha't), Al Gomhouria, Newspaper, 29th Year, Issue No. 9115, (December 12, 1978), p. 5.

At the outset of his article, the writer dealt with the progress made in teaching languages in the world at the present time, pointing out to the effect of this on pulling down the barrier of language, improving communications and propagating civilizations among nations.

In this respect, the article underlined the role played by advanced methods and establishment of laboratories.

The article tackled the position of languages in Egypt following 1956, reviewing the effect of neglecting both the English and French languages and the deportation of English and French teachers on these languages.

The writer then underlined the effect of the recent policy, opening up on the West and the promotion of relations with the English- and French-speaking countries on interest in the curricula of foreign languages.

He underlined the importance of providing preparatory and secondary schools with language laboratories for teaching students the correct pronunciation.

The article dealt with the poor potentials in this field and underlined the necessity of overcoming this obstacle through cultural and educational agreements with Western countries.

The writer cited the experiment conducted by the Girls Preparatory School in Heliopolis, to solve the problem of the lack of language laboratories.

In this connection, the writer dealt with tapes of English lessons of the curriculum recorded by English professors, stressing the importance of this experiment in teaching languages and means of overcoming the problem that not all girl students own recording sets.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES

39. A.R.E. Legislations, Laws, Regulations, etc..." "Ministerial Decree No. 233, dated 25.11.1978 on the Formation of a Research Committee" (Qarar Wezari Raqam 233 Bi Tarikh 25.11.1978 Bi Sha'an Tashkil Lagnat Al Bohouth), Cairo, The Minister's Cabinet, The Ministry of Education, 1978, 20 pages. (Stencil).

The decree comprises five articles. The first article gave the names of the Committee members working at the Ministry of Education and those from outside and stated their jobs.

The second article defined the tasks of the Committee and the date of holding its sessions, as well as the cases in which it convenes in emergency.

The third article stipulated the necessity of forming a technical secretariat for the Committee and reviewed procedures of forming the secretariat from the staff of the Ministry of Education and from outsiders.

The fourth article reviewed the competence of the technical secretariat and indicated the dates of its meetings.

The fifth article dealt with the implementation of the decree.

EDUCATIONAL DISSERTATIONS - DIRECTORIES

40. Ahmed, Abdel Samei Alsayed, "Directory to Master and Ph.D. Dissertations Granted by the Faculty of Education, Ein Shams University from 1945 - 1978" (Dalil Rasa'el Magostair wa Doctorah Alti Manahatha Koliyat Al Tarbeiah Bi Game'at Ein Shams Fil Moda Byn 1945 - 1978), The Faculty of Education Magazine, Cairo, Vol. 1, Issue No. 1, (1978), pp. 87 - 116.

The writer classified the dissertation included in the directory in accordance with the Faculty's Departments which granted the degree to the students.

Under every section, the writer, divided the thesis into M.A's and Ph.D.'s.

The directory contained the dissertations approved by the Department of the Fundamentals of Education, Curricula, Comparative Education, Psychology, Educational Psychology, Psychological health with its branches of Psychological growth, Social psychology, Psychology of the Abnormal, Clinical Psychology and Guidance

The information on every thesis included the name of its owner, its full title and the year in which it had been approved.

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

41. Gillini, Roshdi Labib, "Evaluation and the Development of Educational Objectives" (Attaqwin wa Tatwir al Ahdaf Al Ta''imia), Cairo, The Faculty of Education, Ein Shams University, 1978, 100 pages.

- A research presented to the seminar of Evaluation as an Introduction to the Development of Education, held in Cairo, from December 4 - 7, 1978 at the Center of Science Development at Ein Shams University.

This study outlined the importance of evaluation and its role in the development of educational objectives.

The writer defined the nature of the relation between objectives and the process of evaluation and the importance of establishing a permanent organic link among the components of the educational process: namely its inputs and outputs.

The study then pointed out the effect of evaluation on the development of the process of defining and formulating objectives.

The writer provided some proposals to benefit from the results of evaluation in the development of objectives, pointing out in this respect, the means of applying these proposals at the level of central planning on the one hand and the executive level on the other, through teaching in schools.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

42. Abdul Wahab, Mahmoud, "School Year and Public Opinion", (Al A'm Al Dorasi 'al Ra'ai Al A'm), Al Gomhouria, Newspaper, 35th year, Issue No. 9077, (November 4, 1978) p. 5.

This article dealt with the causes which prompted students in Egypt to resort to private tutoring and summarized books.

The writer then spoke of the Academic year in Egypt and its duration and compared it to the academic year in developed European countries, the US and Japan.

The article tackled the examinations, preparations for them and the consequent results.

Reviewing his opinion in the various topics tackled, the writer advanced solutions to the problems encountered.

In this connection, he stressed the necessity of prolonging the school year, and ways of developing the examinations system in line with that adopted by developed countries.

The writer also dealt with social and sports activities as well as picnics and their importance to the method of education. The full-day system and the importance of its application were also indicated.

In conclusion, the writer dealt with curricula and means of their development as well as the bases on which they should be founded in the future.

43. Embabi, Mohamed "A Meeting with the Minister of the Four Portfolios" (Lika' Maa Wazir Al Arbaa Wezarat), Akhbar Al Yom, Weekly, Cairo, 35th year, Issue No. 1779, (December 9, 1978) p. 5.

The writer started his article by enumerating the portfolios supervised by the Minister of Education and portfolios actually affiliated to the Ministry of Education.

The writer presented the Education Ministers views on solving the problem of the shortage in Schools' Teaching Staff, indicating the effect of opening new faculties of education on solving this problem.

The writer clarified means of offsetting the shortage in the teaching staff in faculties and provincial universities.

The article reviewed the plan and faculties rendered by the ministry to accommodate the teaching staff in governorates.

The article examined the problem of private tutoring as viewed by the minister, underlining the role of students, parents and teachers in aggravating this problem and pointing to the role of additional classes in solving the problem.

The writer underlined the Minister's statement on the measures taken by the Ministry to increase the one-class schools and put and end to truancy from primary schools, pointing out the effect of nutrition of students in rural areas on the problem.

The article reviewed the efforts exerted by the Ministry of Education, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Manpower, for the eradication of adult illiteracy.

In conclusion, the writer presented the Minister's statement on means of benefiting from scientific research conducted for obtaining Ph.D. or M.A. and the research made by Research Centers in the various fields to serve the country.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

44. El Qousi, Abdel Aziz, "Education in Egypt in Figures," (Al-Ta'lim fi Misr Bil Arqam) Education, Magazine, 30th year, Issue No. 4, (October 1978), pp. 9 - 18.

This article gave a statistical review of education in Egypt throughout the various stages. The writer said he drew his figures from official sources.

The writer presented tables showing the increase in the numbers of students enrolled in primary education and the percentage of increase and decline in numbers from 1965 to 1975.

The article presented the results of statistical studies on the truancy among girls and boys from schools from 1970 to 1975.

The researcher then gave statistical figures on the various kinds of preparatory and secondary stages, showing the percentage of students obtained the certificates of primary and preparatory education and accepted in every stage during the past ten years. He then referred to the increase in every stage.

The statistical tables dealt with the number of teachers in every educational stage and the percentage of increase and shortage with a comentary by the writer.

The writer tackled as well higher education and give its statistical figures.

The article included data on expenditure on education and its percentage in proportion to the national income as well as general expenditure by the State during the past ten years.

EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

45. Mostafa, Fa'iza Ali, "Educational T.V. One of the Means of Providing Equal Opportunities for Children Within the Age Category of 3 - 6 Years", (Al Telifision Al Tarbawi, Tarik Men Torok Takafo'a Foras Al Atfal Men Sin 3 - 6 Sanawat), Education Magazine, Newspaper, 30th Year, Issue No.4, (October 1978), pp. 83 - 86.

The writer began her article by emphasizing the importance of the phase of childhood from 3 to 6 years, calling upon officials to take urgent and successful measures to provide the pupils of various educational stages with equal opportunities in the field of mental care. The writer spoke of educational T.V. and its educational programs as a meansof providing equal opportunities, underlining the effect of educational T.V. on children within this age category.

The writer called upon specialists in child bringing up and in T.V. production to introduce special programs for children, describing the policy to be adopted to render programs useful to children and capable of providing them with information and skills related to the curriculum. The writer stressed the importance of expanding these programs to include the parents and expounded the objectives thereof.

In conclusion, the writer prescribed solutions tothe problems of the costs of T.V. educational programs for nurseries and ways of involving Arab countries in the production of such programs. To this end, the writer proposed the establishment of an Arab Child Fund, defining its objectives, method of operation, the fields it would serve and means whereby it would cope with problems.

46. Ramzy, Nahid, "T.V. Make You More Intelligent and Mature", (Al Telifision, Yag'alokom Akther Zaka'an wa Nodegan), Al Gomhouria, Newspaper, Cairo, 26th Year, Issue No. 9116, (December 13, 1978), p. 9.

The article reviewed the various effects of T.V. on the children of the primary and preparatory stages, indicating, in this connection, the programs of entertainment, sports, culture, education and news.

The writer discussed the subsidiary experiment conducted on the effect of T.V. on students' understanding in two preparatory shools. She clarified the advantages reaped by students who own T.V. sets.

The article also pointed out the difference between primary and preparatory school students in making use of entertainment programs. The writer underlined the number of hours spent by the student watching T.V

In conclusion, she emmerated the advnatages gained by students from viewing T.V. programs.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE - TEACHING METHODS

47. Embabi, Mohamed, "The Standard of The English Language", (Mustawa Allogha Al Englizia) Akhbar Al Youm, weekly, Cairo, 35th Year, Issue No. 1780, (December 16, 1978) p. 5.

At the outset of the article, the writer underlined the weakness of the English language standard in schools. He enumerated the views of language experts and teachers on the subject.

The article pointed out the effect of the expansion in opening education faculties at a time there is acute shortage in specialized professors and the non-specialization of graduates of language sections in teaching. The writer underlined the effect of this in having non specialists in the language to teach it and the consequent dop in the standard of English language teachers.

The article then underlined the effect of overcrowdedness of classes, and the overloading of teachers with periods more than the average quota, on the weakness of the standard of the English language.

In conclusion, the article discussed the effect of training non-specialized teachers and despatching missions abroad by the Ministry of Education every year to specialize in teaching the English Language. The article also tackled the teacher's qualifying for the Diploma of Vocational Training organised by Ein Shams University Center for the Development of the English language and its effect on raising the standard of the English language.

EQUALITY OF EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES

48. Abdul Tawab, Abdualllh Abdul Tawab, "The Equality of Opportunities in Secondary Education in A.R.E. and How it is Affected by the Students Social and Economic Circumstances." A field study. (Takafu'a Al Fouras Fil Ta'alim Al Thanawi Fi Gomhouriet Misr Al Arabia Wa Ta'thrieh Bil Awd'a Al Egtima'ia Wal Ektesadia Lil Talamiz: Derasa Maidania), Assiut Department of the Fundamentals of Education, Faculty of Education, Assuit University 1978, 371 pages + Appendices.

- A thesis presented to the Department of the Fundamentals of Education, Faculty of Education, Assuit University for obtaining M.A. in education.

The thesis comprises two section falling in seven chapters.

The first section included four chapters and was devoted to a theoretical background of the study.

The first chapter expounded the importance of the study, its objective, previous research on the subject, assumptions axioms, procedural terminology of the research, and its plan.

The second chapter explained the concept of the equality of educational opportunity and the factors influencing it. The study dealt with the psychological and philosophical basis of this concept and its significance in the philosophies of: Democracy, Socialism, Capitalism and Islam.

The chapter also explained the significance of equality of opportunity in England, the US, the Soviet Union and Egypt.

The third chapter dealt with the concept of the equality of opportunities in secondary education and how far it is realized in this stage of education.

The fourth chapter discussed the class composition of education.

The second section comprised three chapters and dealt with the field study.

The fifth chapter reviewed the tools of the research and the method followed by the researcher.

The sixth chapter presented the method of selecting the sample, the variables of the study and its outcome.

The seventh chapter was devoted to the interpretation of the results obtained and reviewed the recommendations of the study which underlined the following:

- Rendering social and cultural services to children and their effect on the principle of the equality of opportunities;

- Diversifying education to be in line with the psychology of growth; and,

- Promoting interest in technical education and in the education of retarded and distinguished students.

Then followed proposals to conduct researches which would help in the field of equality of opportunities.

At the end, the study listed the Arabic and foreign reference books the researcher used.

The study also included appendices comprising the questionnaire used by the researcher.

49. Al Hambali, Al Sayyed, "Against Free Education" (Did Maganiet Al Ta'alim), Al Akhbar, Newspaper, Cairo, 27th Year, Issue No. 8217, (October 16, 1978)

The writer expounds his views on the condition of education, describing horizontal expansion, and the vertical standard in the methods of education.

The writer also pointed to the standard of teachers and their abilities to cope with and follow up the cultural and educational developments surrounding them.

The writer advanced his view on the system of free education, and the categories to which the system of free education should be applied, enumerating the causes of such exclusive application.

The writer dealt with the importance of planning any type of work so that it may yield positive results with special reference to education and the role of planning educational projects.

50. Solaiman, Abdel Aziz, "Equality of Opportunity in our Educational Establishments" (Takafo'a Al Foras Fi Mo'asasatena Al Ta'alimia,, -l Gomhouria, Newspaper, 25th Year, Issue No. 9063, (October 21, 1978) p. 5.

The writer reviewed the higher percentage of success in some schools in the pre-University stages compared to others.

The writer then advanced his proposals for creating the suitable circumstances to ensure that there is no waste in the educational process.

The article then reviewed the factors which should be made equally available by the state to all educational bodies.

The writer underlined the importance of nursery stage and preparation of children before they start regular education and the state's role in this connection.

The article dealt with the children's health standard and nutrition and its role in raising the standard of education.

Speaking of the issue of the density of classes, the writer underlined the importance of providing the good teacher and selecting the adequate curriculum. He also underlined the necessity for cooperation between school, society and home to form the students character.

In conclusion, the writer gave his views on the factors which would enable education fulfill satisfactorily its message. The author dealt with the decentralization of education and the independence of education affairs in every governorate.

ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY

51. Dawara, Fouad, "A New Method for the Eradication of Illiteracy", (Uslub gadid li Mahu al Ummiya), Al Gomhouria, Newspaper, Cairo, 26th Year, Issue No. 9112, (December 9, 1978) p. 5.

At the outset of his article, the writer pointed out the percentage of illiterates to the entire population and the effects of widespread illiteracy on society.

He underlined the necessity of eradicating illiteracy and explained the causes for the failure of endeavours to eradicate illiteracy in Egypt. The writer mentioned, in this connection, the effect of the failure to absorb all children within the compulsory age, the multiplicity of bodies operating in the fields of eradicating illiteracy, the method followed for the eradication of illiteracy and the lengthy and complicated curricula for promoting literacy.

The writer held a comparison between the method followed by some institutions and the experiments carried out by university students in rural areas in the field of eradicating illiteracy.

He explained his personal long experience in the field of the eradication of illiteracy which he used in writing two books which included simplified curricula for the eradication of illiteracy.

In conclusion, the writer underlined the importance of studying these books and testing and discussing their contents with a view to developing them and generalizing their use.

52. Fouad, Ni'amaat Ahmed, "Two Not One Illiteracy" (Ummiyatan la Ummiya Waheda), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33620 (December 20, 1978), p. 11.

The writer differentiated between two forms of illiteracy, the illiteracy of the uneducated and that of the educated.

The writer explained the causes for the illiteracy of the educated and pointed out to what extent this form of illiteracy is propagated by newspapers, information media, the curricula and the method of education in Egyptian schools.

She emphasized the necessity of changing the method of education and curricula, particularly the humanities.

Then she recommended that the message of mosque and church should include lectures, and participation by intellectuals in putting an end to the illiteracy of the educated.

The article then tackled the illiteracy of the uneducated, clarifying the role of both the mosque and church in eradicating it. The writer recommended that new graduates, appointed through the manpower authority should contribute to the eradication of illiteracy.

The writer underlined the importance of popular and administrative endeavours in this domain indicating the importance of making the ability to read and write a pre-requisite for appointment in lower jobs and promotion.

53. Horok, Ahmad, "A National Plan for the Eradication of Illiteracy of Workers and Raising the Age of Compulsory Education to 15 Years", (Kheta Qawmeia Li Mahwe Omaiat Al Ommal Wa Raf'e Sin Al Elzam Ela 15 Sana), El Gomhouria, Newspapers, Cairo, 25th Year, Issue No. 9067, (October 25, 1978), p. 6.

This article reviewed the recommendations by the Conference on labour culture, convened in Egypt from October 22 - 24, 1978,

The Conference studied the age of compulsory education and the national plan for specific time-tables for the eradication of labor illiteracy.

The Conference also dealt with measures already undertaken to have the place of work committed to educating workers and organising seminars in line with their cultural needs.

The writer expounded the recommendations on a labour University, its cultural and practical fields, the duration of study at the proposed University, and the role of information media in publicizing it.

The writer pointed out the role of labor cultural organization and vocational training and the organisation's commitment to educate workers of all categories and means of accomplishing this goal.

In conclusion, the writer referred to the recommendation on the issuing of a daily paper concerned with labor.

ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY AND ADULT EDUCATION

54. Galal, Abdul Fattah "One Hundred Arab Students attending the Course on Eradication of Illiteracy and Adult Education", (100 Mab'outha Arabia Fi Dawaret Li Mahw Omeya Wa Ta'alim Al Kebar), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, year, Issue No. 33554, (October 23, 1978) p. 13.

This article reviewed the work of the special course on eradication of illiteracy and adult education, organized by the International Center for Adult Functional Education in the Arab World, in Sirse Ellaian.

The article underlined the importance of the course in preparing women leaderships responsible for carrying out the eradication of illiteracy program and in training higher levels of leaderships to supervise the organisations of feminist unions, operating in this field.

The writer reviewed the causes which prompted the organization of the course, indicating the close relation between the course and the plan for permanent education evolved by the strategy for eradication of illiteracy in Arab countries.

The article touched upon the system of work in the course, showing its duration or the two basic stages in which it had been divided. The writer dealt with the stage of theoretical study and that of applied studies.

He also reviewed the topics of study which meet women's requirements in the field of education and cultural development.

The article underlined the duration of every stage.

The article then reviewed the stage of field work, its duration, post graduate study in this stage, the distribution of educated women to various rural areas and the system of training which includes lectures, seminars, discussion and field work.

EVALUATION BASIS

55. Mansour, Roushdi Fam, "Evaluation and its Basis.", (An Introduction to Development of Education", (Attakwim Wa Osusu Fi Al Takwim Ka Madkhal Li Tatwir Al Ta'alim), Cairo, The Center of Developing Science Teaching, Ein Shams University, 1978.

- A paper presented to the Scientific Seminar on "Evaluation as an Introduction to Science Teaching", December 24 - 27, 1978.

The study began by stating its objective and the axioms on which it is based. Then it tackled evaluation, its concept, its purpose and the basis on which it is founded. The writer tackled the timing and content of evaluation, the attention which should be paid to it, the standard of education, the diversification of the criteria of evaluation as well as objectivity and the difference between evaluation results according to the person undertaking the evaluation process.

The study dealt with the course of evaluation and its effect according to its developed concept of practical and educational systems.

The writer dealt with art, the method of depending on external books and its effect on private tutoring.

The study tackled the creative culture rather than the memorizing one in student.

EVALUATION METHODS

56. Emara, Bothayna, "Methods of Evaluating the Educational Process", (Assalib Takwim al A'malia Al Ta'alimia), Cairo, The National Center for Educational Research, 1978, 10 pages (Stencil)

- A study presented to the seminar on Methods of Evaluation as an introduction to Education Reform, Cairo, December 4 - 7, 1978.

At the outset of her article, the writer underlined the importance of evaluation for the educational process.

She then presented the three levels of evaluation rendering it useful.

The writer explained the characteristics of sound evaluation, pointing out its function, scope and relation to objectives and educational activities as well as its relation to the method of teaching.

The article tackled personal evaluation upon the preparation of the new program and upon completing it.

The writer dealt with evaluation as a process in which all those concerned with the educational process take part.

She pointed out the importance of self evaluation, as well as the types of tests, educational measures and criteria necessary for using the tools of educational criteria.

In conclusion, the writer reviewed the steps which should be followed in sound evaluation.

57. Emara, Bothaina, "Methods of Evaluating the Educational Process", (Asalib Taqwim Al Amalia Al Ta'alimia), Cairo, The National Ceter for Educational Research, 1978, 10 pages, (Stencil).

- A study presented to the Seminar on The Systems of Evaluation as an Introduction to Education Reform, Cairo, December 4 - 7, 1978.

At the outset of her article, the writer underlined the importance of evaluation of the educational process.

The writer reviewed levels of evaluation and explained its sound characteristics, its functions, its limits and its relation to objectives, educational activities, and teaching methods.

The writer dealt with personal evaluation and evaluation during the preparation of the new program and upon its completion.

The article dealt with evaluation as a process in which all those responsible for the educational process should cooperate.

She underlined the importance of self-evaluation, the types of tests, educational assessments and criteria, necessary for using the tools and aids of educational measuring means.

In conclusion, the writer reviewed the steps which should be followed for sound evaluation.

58. Emara, Bothaina, "Methods of Evaluating the Educational Process" (Asalib Taqwim Al Amalia Al-Ta'alimia) "Evaluation as an Introduction to the Development of Education", Cairo, Center for the Development of Science Teaching at Ein Shams University, 1978, pp. 30 - 40.

- A study submitted to the Scientific Seminar on "Evaluation as an Introduction to Education Development" December 4 - 7, 1978.

This study dealt with evaluation as a factor influencing the educational process.

The writer explained in her study the methods of sound evaluation, and the evaluation of the objectives it involves as well as steps to compile school curricula, teaching methods, evaluation of the education strategy, educational aids and methods of preparing teachers.

The study then dealt with the characteristics of evaluation with regard to its functions and limits on the one hand, and its relation to objectives and educational activities on the other. The study also underlined the relation between evaluation and the teaching method as indivisible entities.

The study pointed to the process of evaluation and the importance of cooperation among officials in the field of education to have evaluation accomplish its objective.

The study moved to self evaluation tests and measurements and the importance of diversifying methods of evaluation and the criteria necessary for using tools and aids for evaluation.

The study also clarified means of planning sound evaluation.

EVALUATION SEMINARS

59. Mansour, Roushdi Fam, "The Scientific Seminar on Evaluation as an Introduction to Development of Education", The Seminar's working paper, (Al Nadwa Al Elmia Hawla Attaquim Ka Medkhl Li Tatwear Al Ta'alim, Waraqat Amal Al Nadwa). December 4 - 7, 1978, prepared by Roushdi Fam Mansour and Roushdi Labib Kilini.

The working paper reviewed the works to be accomplished during the seminar. The writer dealt with the beginning of the idea of evaluation as an introduction to the reform of education.

The writer reviewed the topics to be studied b the seminar as well as the basis of the evaluation process and the criteria on which it should be based.

The paper also outlined the position of evaluation in relation to the systems of education in Egypt in the light of these basis and criteria.

The writer then dealt with the essential causes which impede the development of the evaluation process and pointed out ways of developing the current methods of evaluation.

The apaper, in conclusion, reviewed the systems to be studied by the seminar, dealing with ways of linking the development of evaluation to the promotion of the various aspects of the educational process, regarding the objectives, curricula, teaching methods and school text books

EXAMINATIONS
Commercial Schools

60. A.R.E. Legislations, Laws, Regulations, etc... "Ministerial Decree No. 277, Dated 20.12.1978, on Evaluation and Rules of End-of-year Exams and the Diploma for Students of Experimental Commercial Technical Schools (Five Year System" (Qarar Wazari Raqam 227 Bi Tarikh 20.12.1978 Fi Sha'n Nozom Taqiem wa Dawabet Imtihanat Al Naql Wal Diplom Li Talabet Al Madaris Al Tagribia Al Fanoyyeh Al Togaria (Nizam Al Sanawat Al Khams)), Cairo, Cabinet of the Minister. The Ministry of Education, 1978, 6 pages + 6 tables

The Decree comprises five articles.

The first article indicated the terms for promoting students, outlined the distribution of the maximum and minimum grades of general cultural subjects and vocational exercises and defined the terms of allowing students who have been expelled to sit for examination and of their re-enrolment. The article also outlined the terms of second session examination and of allowing students to sit for examination.

It also outlined the terms for a re-examination of students expelled from the third and fourth years, and the terms for their re-examination.

The second article defined the terms for sitting for the diploma examinations, indicating the maximum and minimum grades in tables, and underlined the time allotted for answering the question papers on various subjects.

The third article dealt with the terms under which the sick or conscript student sits for the end of year and the diploma examination.

The fourth article fixed the insurance and re-enrolment fees paid by the students.

The fifth article dealt with the publication of the decree in the Official Egyptian Gazette and its effective date.

The supplementary tables dealt with the distribution of grades, the time table for answering the questions of technical subjects vocational tests and general cultural and specialized technical subjects specialization in social insurance commercial insurance and banking for the diploma examination. The tables also outlined the total, the maximum and minimum grades of the diploma examination.

Development of Systems

61. Mahmoud, Abdel Rahman, "The Current System of Evaluation and Means of Developing It", (Al Wada' Al Rahin Lil Taqweem wa Asalib Tatwiru), A critical study of the current methods of evaluation at the Ministry of Education, Cairo, The General Directorate of Secondary Education, 1978, 28 pages.

- A study presented to the Seminar of Evaluation as an Introduction to the Development of Education held in Cairo On December 4, 1978 at the Center for Science Development.

The study began by a summary on the development of educational philosophy and its link to evaluation. The study then dealt with the concept of evaluation, its meaning, objective and the characteristics of good evaluation.

The writer reviewed the methods currently followed in evaluating students and their examinations in the various stages according to the regulations governing this process.

He expounded the negative and positive aspects of these methods and the problems facing their application, indicating problems pertaining to the general secondary certificate examination.

The study envisaged the outlines of the contemplated development of examination and evaluation methods.

The writer dealt in this connection with the primary stage, the certificate of its completion then the preparatory and secondary stages. He pointed out the advantages of the proposed development and its goals as an introduction to the Reform of Education.

62. Embabi, Mohamed, "The Current Examination System should be Abolished" (Matloub Elgha'a Nezam Al Emtehanat Al Hali) Akhbar Al Youm, Weekly, Cairo, 35th Year, Issue No. 1782 (December 30, 1978), p. 5.

The article reviews opinions in the current system of examinations given by education experts at the National Research Center, Ein Shams University Teaching Development Center and of University Professors, curricula advisers and General Supervisors at the Ministry of Education.

The article dealt with the current system of examination, its effect on students, on isolating examinations from the educational process and on spreading private tutoring.

The writer pointed out the necessity of applying objective tests and putting them to practical experimentation in this domain.

He then reviewed the results obtained from the experiment of the project, organised by the National Center for Educational Research in cooperation with an English expert in the field of developing the examination system in the primary stage. The writer underlined the effects of the success of this experiment on encouraging other experiments in other stages of education, so that the experiment may be applied in the various stages of education and adopted for the development of examinations.

EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

63. A.R.E., Legislation, Laws, Regulations, etc... "Ministerial Decree No. 278 Dated 20.12.1978, on the systems of evaluating and regulating the end-of-year examination and the Diploma for students of Experimental Technical and Agricultural Schools (5-year System)" (Qarar Wezari Raqem 278 Bi Tarikh 20.12.1978 Bi Sha'n Nezom Taqweem Wal Dawabet Emtehanat Al Naql Wal Diplom li Talabat al Madaris al Tagribia al Fannia al Zera'ia... (Nezam al Sanawat al Khams), Cairo, The Ministers Cabinet, Ministry of Education, 1978, 10 pages, (Stencil).

The Decree is comprised of five articles. The first indicated the terms of promoting students of the first and second forms and the methods of distributing the maximum grades of the subjects, including the subject of geometrical drawing. It explained the system of registering grades, botained by the student throughout the academic year as well as the terms according to which the students of the third and fourth forms sit for the end of-year examination.

It also outlined the distribution of the maximum grades of cultural and practical subjects in the first session examination and defined the terms for sitting for the second session examination as well as sitting from external for the end-of-year examinations.

The second article specified the maximum and minimum grades of the diploma examination and the terms of sitting for the second session examination.

The third article defined the conditions of sitting for the end-of-year and the diploma examination relative to sick students and conscripts.

The fourth article defined the fees for services and registration paid by students.

The fifth article dealt with the publication of the Decree in the Official Gazette and defined its effective date.

The appendices included data on the distribution on grades and the time table for answering question papers for the end-of-year exam for the third and fourth form and the diploma for the fifth form.

GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE - DEVELOPMENT

64. Ebeid, William, "The Role of General Secondary Certificate Examinations in the Development of Mathematics Curricula" (Dor Imtihanat Al Thanawia al A'ma fi Tatwir Manahog Al Riyadiat), Cairo, The National Council for Educational Research, 1978, 10 pages (Stencil).

- A study presented to the Seminar on Methods of Evaluation as Introductory to the Reform of Education, Cairo, December 4 - 7, 1978.

The writer underlined the importance of the examinations of the general secondary certificate and the attention paid to these examinations by parents, students and the Ministry of Education.

This was followed by a statistical expose whereby the writer illustrated the number of students applying for the General Secondary Certificate Examination in June 1978 from the literary, scientific and mathematics sections. He underlined the percentage of their success in this examination.

The article outlined the causes for the low percentage of success in the exam in general and the relatively high percentage of success in the mathematics section, especially among girls.

The article explained the functional role of the general secondary certificate examinations, underlining their function in measuring students understanding, selecting of students to be admitted into universities or into specific faculties, and forecasting the students ability to pursue advanced studies.

The writer described the role of the examinations in promoting a reconsideration of the objectives of education.

In conclusion, the article put forward two formula which it recommended for the evaluation of secondary certificate examinations and the distribution of questions.

GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE - FOREIGN LANGUAGES

66. Ezz El Din, Youssef, "The Unification of Foreign Language Questions for the Three Branches of the Secondary School Certificate" (Tawheed As'ilat Allogah Al Agnabeia Lil Shou'ab al Thalath fi Al Thanaweya al A'ma), El Gamhouria, Newspaper, 25th Year, Issue No. 9062, (October 30, 1978) p. 6.

This article included amendments introduced to the Secondary School Certificate System, the maximum and minimum grades of the foreign language, the time allotted for answers, the reunification of the first questions paper of the foreign language for the three branches, and the questions papers for the advanced level of foreign language for the students of these branches.

The writer then reviewed the stipulations of the ministerial resolution issued in connection with prolonging the time for answers of some subjects. The writer then discussed the advanced level and ways of calculating its grades and adding them to the results of the ordinary level examination for the two scientific branches and the literary one.

The article showed the time necessary for answering the examination paper, the grades for every subject separately and the total of the grades of all the subjects together.

In conclusion, the writer dealt with the measures taken in relation to the subject of religion.

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOLS

66. A.R.E. Legislations, Laws and Regulations, etc... "Ministerial Decree No. 250, dated 6.12.1978, on the System and Regulations Governing the End-of-Year and the Diploma Examinations, for Majoring in Dyes and Chemical in Industrial Secondary Schools following the 3 Years System) (Qarar Wezari Raqem 250 Bi Tarikh 6.12.1978 Bi Sha'n Nozom Wa Dawabet Amtehanat Al Naql Wal Diplom Li Takhasos Mawad Al Sibagha Wal Kimaweyat Bil Madaris Al Thanawia Al Sina'ia Nezam Al Sanawat al Thalath), Cairo, the Minister's Cabinet, the Ministry of Education, 1978, 12 pages, (Stencil).

The Decree comprises three articles. The first Article refers to lists enclosed to the Decree, specifying the maximum and minimum grades and the time limit for answering the examination question paper.

The second article indicated the school year 1978 - 79 as the effective date of this decree regarding students of the first and second years. It also underlined the year 1979 - 80 as the effective date of the Decree regarding students of the third year.

The third article dealt with the implementation of the Decree to the enclosed lists, they contained particulars of grades distribution and the time allotted for answering question papers of general and vocational cultural subjects as well as vocational exercises and the grades of the cultural and technical subjects which are not added to the total grades of end-of-year examinations of the first and second years and the examinations of the diploma for the third year.

TEACHERS COLLEGES

67. A.R.E. Legislations, Laws, Regulations, etc... "General Circular No. 104, Dated 12.12.1978 on the Conditions and Procedures for Application to the Examination of the Teachers College Diploma for the Year 1979, (Nashra A'ma Raqem 104, Bi Tarikh 12.12.1978 Bisha'en Shorut wa Egra'at Al Taqaddom Li Emtahan Diplom Al Mo'alimin Wal Mo'alimat Li A'm 1979), Cairo, the General Department for Examinations, The Ministry of Education 1978, 9 pages, (Stencil).

At the beginning, the circular pointed to the date of the examination for practical education for the Teachers College Diploma in the first and second sessions of examination. It outlined the conditions for applying to these examinations for male and female students enroled at the teachers colleges external students, conscript students and

the supervisers, principals, secretaries and teachers of primary schools and nurseries who are enroled at the fifth form of the Teachers Colleges, as well as teacher graduates of secondary commercial schools who joined the fourth form of the teachers colleges, teachers who joined the system of educational scientific qualification, teachers returning from secondment and women teacher graduates of women secondary schools.

The circular then defined the procedures to be followed in applying to the examination by each of the previously mentioned categories. It prescribed measures related to students as well as administrative procedures which should be followed in relation to announcing the premises of the written examination committee delay in beginning the examination, absence and violation of the examinations regulations and instructions.

FACULTIES AND UNIVERSITIES

68. El Seba'i, Labib, "Provisional Universities: Where Reform Starts?" (Al Gami'at Al Eqlimia, Men Ayn Yabd'a Al Isla'h), Al Ahram Al Eqtesadi, Magazine, Issue No. 557, (November 1, 1978), pp. 36 - 37.

At the outset of the article, the writer outlined the objective of the policy of setting up provincial universities. He indicated the criticism levelled against these universities. The writer discussed the views of the Rectors of Assiut and Ein Shams Universities and the Deputy Rector of Cairo University in relation to these Universities. The article underlined a statement by the Rector of Assiut University on the increase of annual birth rate and the increase of the rate of the population of Egypt within the age category of 15 years. He also showed the rate of increase in secondary certificate graduates and the expected number of candidates for the secondary certificate examination during the year 1979 - 1980.

The writer underlined the importance of provincial universities in absorbing the increasing numbers of secondary certificate graduates and in solving the problems of education and development.

The writer reviewed the problems of these universities, showing the shortage in teaching staff and the effect of secondment and leaves on this shortage.

The writer underlined the universities' academic weakness in comparison with old universities in Cairo and Alexandria.

The article underlined a statement by the Rector of Ein Shams University on the necessity of forming groups of professors from old universities to work in provincial universities for a period

of time. The writer pointed out to the effect of such a proposal on the promotion of provincial universities.

The article presented the view of Deputy Rector of Cairo University on the necessity to refrain from opening new faculties before the necessary teaching staff is secured.

ADMISSION - INTERMEDIARY CERTIFICATE HOLDERS

69. El Sebai, Labib, "Nomination of holders of intermediary and teacher colleges diplomas for admission in faculties and institutes" (Tarshih Hamalat Al Diplomat Al Motawesota Wa Dur Al Mo'alimin Lil Kobul Bil Koliyat Wal Ma'ahed), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33033, (October 2, 1978) p. 8.

The article underlined the percentage of admitting technical secondary certificate graduates in universities. It also indicated the minimum percentage for admission in universities for graduates of the commercial secondary certificate, and the agricultural and industrial secondary certificate.

The article then dealt with intermediary diplomas and graduates of men and women teacher training colleges, indicating the terms for their admission in Engineering and Technological Faculties as well as faculties of social service and physical training and commercial institutes.

The article underlined as well the percentage of every diploma.

ADMISSION OF EXPATRIATE STUDENTS

70. Aref, Mahmoud, "The System of Admitting Expatriate Students in Egyptian Universities", (Nezam Kobol Al Tolab Al Wafedeen Bi Al Gami'aat Al Misria), Al Akhbar, Newspaper, 27th Year, Issue No. 8218, (October 17, 1978), p. 7.

This article reviewed the final regulations for admitting expatriate students in Egyptian Universities and the percentage allotted by every faculty for them.

The writer dealt with the conditions of admission in terms of success in qualifying subjects and ways of calculating the total grades of the secondary school certificate equivalent to the Egyptian general certificate of secondary education.

The writer reviewed exceptions made by Egypt to African and Asian students as well as children of political refugees.

The writer reviewed the regulations, governing the Foreign Students Department at the Ministry of Higher Education, underlining the role played by the Foreign Ministry and the Arab and African Embassies in the admission and transfer system.

This article indicated the system of pursuing post graduate studies, in relation to expatriate students and the method of their application to universities.

AIN SHAMS UNIVERSITY ACHIEVEMENTS

71. El Seba'i, Labib, "Ein Shams University After Twenty Five Years : A Step to Solve the Problems of University Education" (Game'at Ein Shams Baad 25 Sana Wa Khotwa Lihal Mashakel Al-Ta'elim Al Gami), Al Ahram, Al Eqtesdai Magazine, Cairo, Issue No. 5584, (November 15, 1978), pp. 34 - 35.

At the outset of his article, the writer defined the position of Ein Shams University in relation to other Egyptian Universities.

He reviewed the problems which it faced when it had been established and the means whereby the University solved these problems.

The writer reviewed a statement by the Rector of Ein Shams University in which he described the achievements realized by the University during the past period.

In this connection, the Rector pointed to the delegation of the powers of Rector to the University Deans, thus accomplishing decentralization in administrative affairs and contributing to solutions of personnel problems.

The article dealt with the achievements in the field of students services, as reviewed by the Rector, as well as measures taken by the University to set up a Hospital for Surgery, and faculties for both education and languages, a center for the development of science teaching and a housing project for university staff in cooperation with a French Company.

The writer quoted the Rector's statement on the establishment of a faculty for post graduate studies, pointing to the role of the proposed faculty in developing scientific research training lectures and demonstrators and making scientific contact with various universities.

In conclusion, the writer reviewed the Rector's statement onthe the establishment oby the University of two centers for childhood and documentation and microfilm. He also underlined the role of each center and its achievements.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION - TASKS

72. Hassan, Mohamed Hassan, "A Future Outlook to the Role of the Egyptian Faculties of Education in Developing University Education", (Nazra Mostakbalia Lidour Koliyat Attarbia Al Misria Fi Tatwir Atta'alim Al Gami'a), The Faculty of Education Magazine, Cairo, Vol. 1, Issue No. 1, (1978) pp. 55 - 76.

The writer began his study by defining its objective, then reviewed the beginnings and development of the Faculties of Education.

The writer compared the potentials of every faculty, namely laboratories, scientific production, and teaching staff.

The writer then examined influential factors in the variance among education faculties. He clarified the role of the Faculties of Education in studying their potentials with the purpose of developing their programs and tasks. Within this context, the writer emphasized the importance of the following: distinguishing between the philosophy of the Faculties of Education and that of the faculties of Science and Arts, analizing the profession of teaching, introducing educational subjects in the light of their requirements, promoting further cooperation between the various departments of every faculty, cooperating with organisations of Scientific Research and Production according to a research chart, and utilizing the results and recommendations of researches conducted at these faculties.

In conclusion, the writer underlined the role of the faculties of education in developing universities, laying a special emphasis on the clarification of their role in entrusting specialists with studying and developing university education, paying attention to methods of university administration and preparing new cadres of researchers in the field of the study of university education.

FULL TIME TEACHING STAFF

73. Qandil, El Sayyed Ezzat, "The Concept of Full Time Work in Universities", (Mafhum Al Tafarrogh Fil Gami'at), Al Akhbar,

Newspaper, Cairo, 27th Year, Issue No. 82614, (December 1, 1978), p. 12

At the outset of his article, the writer outlined the role of universities in serving society.

The writer expounded the components of establishing university, pointing to their effect on the function of the university.

He explained the concept of full-time professors, underlining the difference between this concept in the US and Europe on the one hand, and Egypt on the other.

The article discussed the difference between university teaching staff and researchers at Research Centers, describing the link between the work of a member of the university teaching staff and research, laboratory and library.

The article envisaged what a full-time teaching staff in Egyptian universities should be, indicating the period of time which should be spent by the lecturer, the reader and the professor in research and that spent in teaching.

He expounded the additional tasks which the professor should assume beside his work of teaching the original curriculum to students in the finals.

74. Oqail, Mohamed Amri, "Are the University Teaching Staff part timers ? " (Hal A'ada'a Hay'at Al Tadres Bil Gami'at Ghair Motafarighin) Al Gomhoria, Newspaper, 26th Year, Issue No. 9128, (December 25, 1978), p. 5.

At the outset of his article, the writer dealt with the allowance paid in return for full time work, which some bodies are thinking grant on an optional basis of teaching staff in universities.

The article reviewed the systems followed in this connection in universities abroad.

The writer showed the effect of the optional allowance on the system of work in universities and the turning of professors into part timers.

The article discussed the gravity of this situation on university work and on the relation between professors and students.

The writer emphasized the importance of bringing about stability among the teaching staff and studying their financial position.

In conclusion, the writer made a statistical comparison between the pay of the teaching staff of university at various levels, and the pay of those working in the petroleum and public sectors, managers of companies, board of directors chairmen and ministries' undersecretaries.

NEW ACADEMIC YEAR

75. Fayyad, Rifa't, "The University has made Preparations to Receive 450 thousand students" (Al Gami'a Esta'adat Li Esteqbal 450 Alf Taleb Wa Taleba), Al Akhbar, Newspaper, 34th Year, Issue No. 1771, (October 4, 1978).

The article reviewed the elements of the plan laid down at the beginning of the new academic year to accommodate students and make them enjoy stability.

The first item of the plan relates to accommodation for expatriate students and conditions of accepting students in university campus

Among other items were the university books, the problem of printing and delivering books to students in due time.

The writer reviewed what has been achieved so far in relation to closed circuits, the faculties which started to follow this sytem, students unions, the services they extend and the solutions to problems facing students.

The article dealt with measures taken by the universities to solve the problem of communications, including the provision of buses for students and professors and meals provided by some practical colleges.

The writer underlined the problem of laboratories and steps taken so far in this connection. The plan also underlined the studies conducted to introduce the system of video in order to reform educational systems in a bid to keep pace with development and contribute to solving the problem of shortage in university staff.

76. El Sobai, Labib, "The University Year... No. 53", (Al A'm Al Gami' Raqam 53), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th year, Issue No. 33545 (October 14, 1978), p. 3.

The article began by a brief summary of the establishment of the first State owned University in Egypt in 1925 and the faculties it included.

The writer then dealt with the preparations, undertaken by the University for the new Academic Year, the problems it faced and methods of solving them.

The writer also reviewed methods of modernizing university education, using technological and scientific methods provided by the preparation plan.

The writer dealt with the new auditoriums which accommodate large number of students, new university campus and equipment for laboratories at the Faculty of Medicine.

The article also reviewed the building established, televised lectures and their objectives as well as the University book and its development and editing.

77. Abdullah, Zaki, "Try the Open University System" (Garribou Nezam Al Gami'a Al Maftouha), Al Akhbar, Newspaper, (Cairo), 27th Year, Issue No. 8237, (November 8, 1978) p. 5.

The writer dealt with the beginning of the Academic Year in Universities and the huge numbers of students wishing to join university.

The writer dealt with the issue of students who are admitted in universities which are incompatable with their abilities.

The writer expounded the importance of applying the system of the open university, reviewing the benefits to be gained from this system by both the students and the state.

The writer focused on the methods of teaching in the proposed university and the means of measuring the students progress in study.

The article underlined the importance of using the mid year and summer vacations to admit students in the open university to study according to their specializations or to conduct practical studies at laboratories.

OPEN UNIVERSITIES

78. Radwan, Mohamed Mahmoud, "The Open University", (Al Gami'a Al Maftouha) Al Ra'id Magazine, Cairo, 23rd Year, Issue No. 4. (December 1978), pp. 2 – 3.

This article dealt with the philosophy of the open university, indicating its concept, the conditions of admission, the duration of study and instruments of teaching.

The article then reviewed some proposals presented by the National Council for Education on methods of applying this system in universities, underlining the possibility of introducing such a system owing to the circumstances of the teaching staff.

The writer stressed the need for a teaching staff and laboratories for already established regular universities.

He reviewed the statement by the Minister of Education on the use of the open university in raising the standard of teachers and transferring the specializations of some of the teachers to other specializations suffering from shortage.

The article pointed out means of making use of the open university in some practical and scientific studies which we need and can be provided by the proposed university.

In the field of potentials and funds necessary for this university, the writer dealt with the institutions and organizations which can finance the university.

He dealt with the fund transfer system used in some countries, adopting the experiment.

PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITIES - CANAL UNIVERSITY

79. Seba'i, Labib, "The Trap into which Provincial Universities Fell... Will the Canal University Survive it ?" (Al Fakh Allazi Waka'at Fihi Al Gami'at Al Eklimia... Hal Tangu Monhu Gami'at Al Canal), Al Ahram El Eqtesadi, Magazine, Cairo, Issue No. 559, (September 1, 1978) pp. 32 - 33, 53.

The article dealt with the dialogue conducted with officials at the Canal University on the main objectives which the university seek to realize as a specialized body serving the environment.

The writer reviewed the dialogue on the specializations provided by the Faculty of Commerce and Engineering both of which reflect the characteristics of the region.

The article discussed the Faculty of Petroleum, its programs and how far it is linked to the various institutions.

The dialogue also dealt with the comprehensive plan for the teaching staff, methods of training them and how followed demonstrators, professors and assistant professors are appointed.

The Writer spoke of the policy of admission and how it should be determined so that it may be compatible with the areas in need of specific cadres of graduates.

He dealt with the potentials necessary for the faculties and means of their availability.

In conclusion, the dialogue underlined some drawbacks which some provincial universities did not pay attention to when they were established and means whereby the Canal University can avoid such drawbacks.

80. Aggour, Mohamed Shafik: "Scientific Research Here and There" (Al Bahth Al Elmi Hona wa Honak), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33623, (December 21, 1978), p. 7.

The writer underlined the effect exerted on the progress of the university by researches, published by university staff, and researches done by students, preparing for higher degrees and are approved by the university.

He pointed out to the role of university in finding solutions for problems facing the state.

The article tackled scientific research which has targets, underlining the role of organisations in financing such a research as well as the effect of research on organisations.

The writer discussed obstacles facing scientific research in general and in Egypt in particular.

He stressed the necessity for allocating portion of the budgets of organisations, establishments and the Armed Forces for scientific research.

The writer said it is necessary for scientific research centers to conduct the research work required by these bodies.

The writer pointed out to the manner in which this experiment can be carried out and cited methods of how this experiment is being conducted in the U.S. and the importance of following up these methods upon carrying out the experiment.

ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES

81. Hemeidi, Ali Reda, "The Building of the Egyptian Man: The The Role of Universities and Scientific Research in Confronting Challenges", (Bena' Al Ensan Al Misri wa Dour Al Gami'at wal Bahth Al Elmi Fi Muwaghat Tahadiatch), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33079, (November 17, 1978), p. 6.

The writer underlined the role of education and scientific research in rendering the projects of the food revolution a success in consolidating the public sector, in expanding industry and in building new cities.

The writer reviewed two conflicting opinions in this connection. The first considers that the process of building man should follow those projects, while the second affirms that education and scientific research are essential in building and developing the Egyptian man.

The article then discussed the message of the university and university education in preparing a generation of specialists.

The writer clarified the university's role in implementing development plans, underlining the link between education and social and economic development plans.

In conclusion, the article reviewed the projects which were perfectly implemented by virtue of education and scientific research.

STUDENTS

82. El Nashar, Mohamed Hamdi, "The Specialized Structure of Egyptian University Students: and the efficiency of their employment", (Al Tarikh al Takhasosi li Tolab Al Gami'at Al Misria wa Kafa'at Tshghilhom), The Periodical of The Specialized National Council, 3rd year, Issue No. 4, (October - December), pp. 59 - 66.

The writer pointed out to the necessity of studying the number of students currently in Egyptian Universities and the importance of fixing the number of University qualified manpower required in the future.

He dealt with the difficulty of reducing the numbers of students to be admitted in universities in the future. He also underlined the necessity of securing work for graduates in the coming phase.

The article explained the steps of human development, emphasizing the following: re-structuring university education in Egypt, paying more attention to technical education and the re-structure of general education promoting comprehensive development, the effect of promoting education, increasing the positions of work and economic production centers and organising the steps of development in this domain.

In conclusion, the writer explained the short and long term plans necessary for boosting the efficiency of the graduates performance and obtaining the best results from the university qualified manpower.

STUDENTS' TRANSFER

83. Aref, Mahmoud, "Conditions for Admission of University Students, New Rules for Transfer to Four Faculties" (Shorout Qobul Kharrigi Al Gami'at: Kawa'id Gadida Lil Tahwel Ela Arb'a Koliyat) Akhbar Newspaper, 27th Year, Issue No. 8221, (October 20, 1978), p. 6.

The writer reviewed the new rules laid by the Councils of the faculties of Engineering, Commerce, Law and Science for admission in and transfer of students to these colleges. The rules included those laid by each faculty separately in relation to success and grades at the faculty from which students are transferred and the sections of the faculty to which they are transferred.

The article also included the rules of admission of university graduates who wish to join the Faculties of Law and Science, the conditions for studying French language and the success grades obtained by the student from his first college.

The article also expounded the conditions for external study at the faculty of commerce particularly for armed forces officers and university graduates of other colleges.

In conclusion, the writer indicated the forms required for admission in each faculty.

STUDENTS UNIONS

84. Radwan, Nadia Mohamed Abdel A'l, "Students Unions and Students Attitudes towards them, A field study on Students of Ein Shams University", (Al Itohadat Al Tollabia wa Ettogahat Al Tollab Nahwaha, Deresa Maydania A'la Tollab Gami'at Ein Sahms), Cairo, Faculty of Arts, Ein Shams University, 1978, 385 pages.

- A thesis presented to the Department of Philosophical and Social Studies, Faculty of Arts, Ein Shams University for obtaining M.A. in Arts.

The thesis is divided into two sections comprising 12 chapters.

The first section, comprising the first 6 chapters, is devoted to the reference framework of the study.

The first chapter dealt with the importance of the study and its position in relation to sociology.

The second chapter outlined the concepts used in the study, while the third chapter reviewed the history of the students movement in Egypt as early as the French Campaign in 1798 and until 1973.

The fourth chapter dealt with the establishment of students unions in Egypt and their development. In this chapter the writer presented a comparative study of the students statutes since the promulgation of the first statute in 1936 and until the statute of 1976.

The fifth chapter dealt with the establishment of students and youth unions in the world.

The sixth chapter discussed previous researches and studies on the subject.

The second section, comprising six chapters, reviewed the field study conducted by the researcher.

The first chapter explained the procedures of the research, the problem at hand, objectives, assumptions and method.

Chapters 2 - 5 reviewed the tests of the study's assumptions.

The sixth chapter contained the results of the field study.

This was followed by Arabic and foreign references used in the thesis.

STUDENTS' VIEWS

85. El Bana, Ragab, "Would Students take part in Selecting the Curricula and Fixing the Date of Examinations ? (Hal Yashtarik Al Talaba Fi Wad'a Al Manaheg Wa Tahdeed Mawa'id Al Emtehanat), Al Ahram, Newspaper, 104th Year, Issue No. 33547, (October 16, 1978), p. 3.

This review presents the views of university students on their concept of university life which can keep abreast with the new phase.

The review deals in that connection with the scientific and technological developments and their influence on concepts, the change in youth status throughout the world, economic circumstances, working life and youths' continuous demands for change.

The writer then gave an expose of the students views regarding the new democratic atmosphere, the necessity of reflecting such democratic atmosphere inside the university, the reassessment of university systems, and fields of students participation in the administration of their universities with a special emphasis on the role of professors and their responsibilities regarding certain administrative fields. Some students pointed out the

importance of their participation in the planning and organization of university activity and the strengthening of the relation between the university and its graduates. They also emphasized the importance of selecting youth leaders.

Concluding his article, the writer stressed the importance of dialogue as the best method of students participation in university decision-making.

TEACHING STAFF

86. El Seba'i, Labib, "Full time teaching staff: Would it Usher in a New University Life ?" (Tafarrogh Li'd'a Haya't Al Tadris Hal Tabd'a Ma'ahu Haya Game'aia Gadida), Al Ahram Al Ektesadi, Magazine, (Cairo), Issue No. 556, (October 1, 1978), pp. 32 - 33.

At the outset of his article, the writer dealt with the scientific regulations for the project of full time university teaching staff.

The writer dealt with the amendment of the law governing the organisation of universities and its executive statute in the light of proposals by Faculties and Universities.

The writer reviewed views of university professors regarding the two projects. He underlined the conditions necessary upon advertising posts of assistant professors and professors.

The article also indicated the method of occupying vacancies in teaching posts, beginning from lecturer to professor.

The writer tackled the proposals of occupying the post of chairman of the Higher Council of Universities and the term of office of the chairman of the council.

In conclusion, the writer proposed the setting of a deadline for the secondment of universities' teaching staff.

87. Mohamed, Sha'ban Abdel Wahab, "Why are Ph.D. Holders Barred from Teaching in Universities ? " (Limaza Yomna' Hamalat Al Doctorah Men Al Tadris Bil Gamia't), Al Akhbar, Newspaper, Cairo, 27th Year, Issue No. 8267, (December 13, 1978) p. 5.

The writer reviewed an article published on October 23, 1978 on the acute shortage in university teaching staff, advancing solutions to offset the shortage.

He discussed the system laid down by faculties under which universities do not make use of Ph.D. holders who are not from among the university teaching staff.

The article pointed out the drawbacks of this system and the efforts made by these individuals until they obtained the Ph.D.

The article outlined the number of Ph.D. holders in the various fields of specializations who teach in secondary schools. The writer recommended their transfer to universities, underlining the effect of such a move on offsetting the shortage in university teaching staff and on enabling professors to be fully dedicated to research, study and supervision of postgraduate studies.

TEACHING STAFF QUALIFICATION

88.Abdel Razek, Karima, "The Rector of Helwan University Announces the Assignment and Qualification of Demonstrators" (Modir Gami'at Helwan Yo'lin Taklef Al Moa'idin wa Ta'ahilehim Bilmeyan) Al Akhbar, Newspaper, 27th Year, Issue No. 8218, (October 17, 1978) p. 7.

This article dealt with a statement made by the Rector of Helwan University of Technology at a meeting with the staff to mark the beginning of the new academic year. The statement reviewed the committees set up to develop curricula in faculties, the authorizations given to these committees to contact technologically advanced universities in Europe and the U.S.A. and the objectives of these steps.

The article contained the Rectors' announcement on the University's need of teaching and administrative staff, and action taken to from the nucleus of the new staff, by assigning demonstrators, speeding up their training and the method to realize this end.

As to problems facing the university, the rector touched upon the lack of adequate space as a result of the small installations as compared to the large number of students and medical care for students.

In conclusion, the writer reviewed the proposals made by the rector to solve the problem of books.

TEACHING STAFF - STATISTICS

89. Abdel Razek, Karima, "A Ten Percent Increase in Teaching Staff," (Zeyada 10% fi A'ada' Hay'et Al Tadres), Al Akhbar, Cairo, Newspaper, 27th Year, Issue No. 8223, (October, 23, 2978), p. 7.

This article reviewed the crash program approved by Cairo University to overcome the problem of shortage in teaching staff in all its faculties. The article reviewed the program's provisions for increasing the number of demonstrators and lecturers.

The writer referred to an announcement by the General Department of Higher Research and Study in the University on the percentage of increase in the number of teaching staff.

Through the assessment of the educational process during the academic year, and the presentation of ways of dealing with the shortage in staff, the writer referred to measures taken to qualify demonstrators at home and abroad.

The writer also discussed the method pursued to renew secondment terms for teaching staff. He dealt with the method of secondment itself and the percentage allowed for secondment.

The writer dealt with steps taken to invite visiting professors and foreign experts as one of the methods to offset the shortage in the teaching staff.

TEXT BOOKS

90. Embabi, Mohamed, "Proposals to Solve the Problem of the University Book" (Eqterahat Li hal Moshkelat Al Ketab Al Gami') Al Akhbar, Newspaper, 34th Year, Issue No. 1766,(September 9, 1978) p. 9.

The writer reviewed a report by the National Council for Education and Scientific Research, on the problem of the University book particularly with regard to writing, printing and the price of sale to students.

The writer then dealt with proposals to overcome this problem.

He also reviewed steps to be taken by every faculty separately, to determine the curricula.

The article tackled collective writing, the purchase of the composition right of books written for students and the steps taken to ensure that books are available to students at reasonable prices.

The writer defined means of making use of the Central Body for School and University Books and its role in ensuring availability of university books at a suitable time and at reasonable prices.

He referred to the regulations governing the printing of books by the university staff.

Concluding, the article dealt with the necessity of reconsidering the system of university examinations, to free them from being confined to a certain book.

TEXT BOOKS - HIGHER EDUCATION

91. El Seba'i, Labib, "For the First Time... A Problem Termed as the University Book Disappears This Year: How ?" (Li Awal Marra... Moshkila Ismoha Al Kitab Al Gam'i Takhtafi Haza Al A'm: Kayfa ?) Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33546, (October 15, 1978), p. 3.

The article reviewed efforts exerted by the State, through The Central Body for University and School Books to solve the problem of the University Book.

It tackled the problem of the book price, fixing it to be compatible with the students financial potentials, and the means to accomplish this objective.

The writer indicated the necessity of issuing the book at an opportune time and described its size, means of printing and the use of modern printing methods.

The article also reviewed views of officials responsible for the university book, its problem and the efforts exerted to solve these problems, presenting figures and statistical data.

In conclusion, the writer presented the rules laid down by the Higher Council for Universities to be followed by professors so as to ensure the availability of the book to students at an opportune time.

The article described the objective of these rules and causes which prompted them.

FOREIGN STUDENTS

92. El Seba'i, Labib, "Expatriates... Expatriates Until When?" (Wafedoun... Wafedoun Ella Mata?), Al Ahram Al Ektesadi, Magazine, Cairo, Issue No. 560, (December 15, 1978), pp. 24 - 25.

At the outset of his article, the writer pointed out the importance of working out a policy for the admission of expatriate students in Egyptian Universities. The writer stressed that the privileges enjoyed by these students undermine the principle of equal opportunities, harms university life and encourages private tutoring in universities.

The writer reviewed statements by Deputy Rector of Cairo University, the Rector of the Canal University and Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Higher Education concerning Egypt's Arab commitments and the importance of drawing up necessary regulations for the admission of expatriate students in Egyptian Universities.

In this connection, the article pointed out to the necessity of fixing a percentage of places in Egyptian Universities for expatriate students, indicating that in no case should this percentage be exceeded. The article further stressed that the expatriate student should get at least the minimum grades accepted by the Faculty from among Egyptian students and cancelling all exemptions from study fees.

In conclusion, the article underlined the effect of such regulations on the academic standard in universities and on the principle of equal opportunities.

FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION

93. Galal, Salah, "Building The Egyptian Man Starts from the Fundamental Stages of Education", (Bena' Al Ensan Al Misri Yabd'a Men Al Ta'alim Fi Marhalatehi Al Asasia), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33545, (October 11, 1978), p. 14.

This article dealt with the building of the Egyptian man during the forthcoming stage following a review of the status of primary education with its statistics and available potentials. The writer also described ways of conveying skills and experience to students.

The writer said it was important to start education in its fundamental stage from the age of 6 - 15 by means of conveying information, imparting skills and training students on manual work.

The writer reviewed education and the radical development it is expected to undergo during the school year 1980 - 1981 particularly regarding fundamental, compulsory education for all children within the age category of 6 - 15 years.

The article reviewed the experiment on fundamental education and the schools in which the experiment is being applied and the

organisations contributing to the experiment as well as the purpose of merging information with skills and theory with practice and application and the relation between this experiment and the sound building of the Egyptian man.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS - ESTABLISHMENT OF

94. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations, etc... "Ministerial Decree No. 210, dated 18.11.1978 on the Establishment of an Industrial Secondary School following the three year system for river-transportation in Cairo", (Qarar Wezari Raqem 210 dated 18.11.1978 Fi Sha'on Ensha' Medrasa Thanawia Sina'ia Nezam Al Sanawat Al Thalath Lil Naql Al Nahri Bi Al Qahira), Cairo, The Minister's Cabinet, The Ministry of Education, 1978, 2 pages (Stencil).

The decree comprised 5 articles.

The first article dealt with the establishment of the school and fixed its headquarters.

The second article reviewed the specializations to be included in the school and outlined the method of establishing the bodies to be responsible for their determination.

The third article specified the law to be applied to this school.

The fourth article fixed the commencement year of study at this school.

The fifth article dealt with the publication of the decree in the Official Egyptian Gazette and its effective date.

LANGUAGE TEACHING - METHODS OF

95. Nada, Mohamed Said, "Closed T.V. Circuits Succeeded in Teaching Languages" (Al Dawa'ir Al Televisionia Al Moghlaqa Nagahat Fi Ta'alim Al Loghat), Al Gomhouria, Newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 9017, (September 5, 1978), p. 9.

The article deals with the various methods of teaching students foreign languages by several linguistic centers in Egypt.

The article expounds the ordinary and intensive courses showing the duration of each, focusing on closed T.V. circuits.

The writer explained the method of teaching in accordance with this system, and reviewed the various levels of study and the duration of study at each level.

The writer reviewed the categories which are enthusiastic to learn languages, outlining the causes prompting them to study languages. Of the categories enumerated by the article are: civil servants, employees in the field of economy and investment as well as house-wives, male and female students and graduates.

MILITARY TRAINING

96. Murad, Mohamed Helmi, "Military Training and Democratic Education... An Educational Issue", (Al Tarbia Al Asskaria wal Tarbia Al Dimoqratia... Qadia Tarbawia), "Al Ahram", Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33011, (December 19th, 1978), p. 7.

At the outset of his article, the author explained what is meant by fundamental education and the provisions of the Declaration of Human Rights in this connection.

The writer reviewed the developments of fundamental education and examined views of advocates of and opponents to the incorporation of military training in the stage of fundamental education, underlining the great interest shown by foreign countries in sports and teaching children at this fundamental stage a vocation and the effect of this on them when they perform military service.

The writer reviewed the aspects of youth delinquincy and the importance of studying the social, economic and cultural circumstances leading to delinquency. The author described the role to be assumed by information media in coping with youth delinquincy.

Concluding the author explained the causes why military training is not being generalized in all schools.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

97. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations, etc... "Ministerial Decree No. 174, Dated 9.10.1978 on the Establishment of a Central Consultative Bureau for the Minister of Education, Culture and Scientific Research" (Qarar Wezari Raqem 174 Bi Tarikh 9.10.78 Bish'an Insha'a Maktab Estoshari Markazi Li Wazir Atta'alim, Wa Al Thaqafa Wal Bahth El Elmi), Cairo, The Ministers Cabinet, Ministry of Education, 1978, 2 pages (Stencil).

The decree comprises four articles.

The first article defined the competence of the Bureau.

The second article underlined the method of the Bureau's formation and the rules to be applied to its members.

The third article pointed out to the duties of bodies, affiliated to the Ministry, towards the Bureau.

The fourth and last article was devoted to the implementation of the decree and its effective date.

MODERN MATHEMATICS

98. Baradei, Mohamed Mostapha, "Modern Mathematics, a Case Created by the Ministry of Education and Lost by Students", (Al Riyada Al Haditha Qadeia Khalqtha Wezaret Atterbia Wa Khasaraha Attolab), Al Ahram, Newspaper, 104th Year, Issue No. 33560, (October 29, 1978), p. 7.

The article underlined the date of introducing modern mathematics in the various stages of school education in Egypt. The writer pointed out to the causes of introducing modern mathematics in school education and the problems faced at that time by schools with regard to training teachers, promotion to higher stages and obtaining specific grades.

The writer then discussed the problem from the parents viewpoint, and the necessity for private tutoring.

The article underlined the problem of modern mathematics in the primary stage and ways of continuing teaching this subject in the preparatory stage.

In conclusion, the writer reviewed the drawbacks of the experiment, with a special emphasis on the method of implementation and follow up.

The writer prescribed measures which should be adopted by the Ministry of Education regarding this subject.

MUSICAL EDUCATION

99. Sadeq, Amal Ahmed Mokhtar, "The Differences between the two sexes in musical abilities" (Al Foruk Bayna Al Gensyan Fil Qoderat Al Musikia), Studies and Research Magazine, (Cairo), Vol. 1, Issue No,2, (December 1978), pp. 13 - 35.

At the outset of her article, the writer underlined the importance of studying the differences between the two sexes.

The writer reviewed previous studies on this topic, defined the research problem and the factors related to it.

The writer expounded the research plan, the tools used in this experimental study and the results reached by the experimental research which she had applied to a group of children (boys and girls), the students of the Musical Education Faculty in Helwan and a number of girl and boy students at the faculties of education.

The article discussed the conclusions reached by the study and the results of comparisons drawn between the two sexes, and between children and adolescents at all the levels of musical abilities.

The researcher underlined the importance of studying the effects of co-education on the differences developed by both sexes.

The writer gave a bibliographical list of Arab and foreign reference books she used in the research.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION

100. A.R.E., The Ministry of Education, The National Center for Educational Research. "The Follow up of Recommendations of the National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology at its Fourth Session" (Motabaat Tawsiat Al Magles Al Kawmi Lil Ta'alim, Wa al Bahth Al-Elmi Wal Technologia Fi Dawrata al Rabi'a), (1974 - 1977), Cairo, (December 1978) p. 86.

The article dealt with the recommendations of the National Council for Education and following up the progess made in their implementation. The article describes steps taken by the bodies concerned for the implementation of the recommendations of the four sessions held between 1974 and 1977 on non university education. It also comments on the progress made in the implementation of these recommendations.

The article included an expose of the National Council for Education, Scientific Research and Technology since its establishment. It clarified its objectives and role in the development of education in the various sectors, pointing to its relation to other bodies concerned with education in Egypt andmeans of coordinating these relations.

THE ACADEMIC YEAR

101, Ezz El Din, Yousef, "The School Year Began by Mistakes Described by the Minister as Grave" (Bad'a Al A'm Al Dirasi Bi Akhta'a Hasafha Al Wazir Bi A'naha Gasima), Al Gomhouria, Newspaper, Cairo, 25th Year, Issue No. 9043, (October 1, 1978), p. 6.

This article reviewed some mistakes discovered by the Minister of Education during an inspection tour of some schools in several governorates on the occasion of the new academic year. The article stated the Minister's promises in this connection.

The writer enumerated some of the consequences to which the mistakes led, pointing out the failure in completing reinnovation operations necessary for some school buildings and the delay in having transferred teachers begin work on the very first day. The article also dealt with transferring students from one school to another, in accordance with their desires for transferrance and its conditions as well as private and language schools fees.

In conclusion, the article dealt with the failure of administrative leaderships in technical education to live up to their responsibilities in supplying schools with the necessary furniture and equipment.

102. El Sobai, Labib, "Old Problems in a New Year: Would the Remedy Begin Now", (Mashakl Qadima fi A'm Gadid: Hal Yabd'a Al Elag Mon Al 'An), Al Ahram, Al Ectesaid, Magazine, (Cairo), Issue No. 556 (October 15, 1978), pp. 30 - 31.

The writer began his article by reviewing the number of students joining 22 faculties, indicating current negative aspects in the university and ways of remedying them.

He discussed the view of the deputy rector of Cairo University on the necessity of achieving decentralization in the Secondary

School Certificate Examination and the distribution of successful students to regional universities according to their place of residence.

He dealt with the policy of supply and demand as a method determining the policy of admission in universities. The writer clarified the role of universities in despatching professors abroad to follow up world scientific developments of educational systems and curricula.

The article expounded views on the necessity of using modern methods in the field of the technology of communications and organising data for students.

In conclusion, the article stressed the importance of developing university libraries andestablishing a specialized audio-visual center.

OPEN DAY

103. Mahmoud, Hafez, "The Open Day in Schools and Universities" (Al Youm Al Maftouh Fil Madares Wal Game'aat), Al Gomhouria, Newspaper, (Cairo), 25th Year, Issue No. 90962, (November 23rd 1978), p. 5.

The writer reviewed the President of the Republic's speech to university students at the Canal University on the open day in schools and universities. The writer reviewed ways of making use of that day and the activities which may be practised on this day.

The article then underlined the opinion of the Minister of Education in implementing the idea of the open day owing to the benefits to be gained by students as a result of field visits to production centers.

The writer enumerated the areas, in every governorate which university students could visit and benefit therefrom.

The Minister of Education stressed the importance of this proposal to practice in all the three stages of general education and defined its method of implementation.

PERSONNEL - UNPAID LEAVES

104. A.R.E., Legislations, Laws, Regulations, etc... "General Circular No. 89, Dated 7.11.1978 on Unpaid Leaves", (Nashra Ama Raqem 89 Bi Tarikh 7.11.1978 Bi Sha'on Al Agazat Bidun Morattab), Cairo, The Deputy Minister's Cabinet, Ministry of Education 1978, 1 p (Stencil).

The circular reviewed the general bulletin No. 85 dated 2.10.1978 on unpaid leaves granted following the expiry date of secondment.

It underlined consideration to be taken into account in this regard.

The bulletin reviewed the regulations included in the Deputy's Council Decree at its meeting on Nov. 4, 1978, on granting an unpaid leave for accompanying a person on a contract. It defined the conditions for granting such a leave and ways of application regarding technicians and specialists.

The circular also pointed out the conditions of granting an unpaid leave for administrative and clerical staff, workers and non technical staff.

In conclusion, the circular prescribed the method of applying for an unpaid leave to the Ministry which would follow necessary procedures regarding the application.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION CERTIFICATE - STATISTICS

105. A.R.E. Ministry of Education, The General Directorate for Statistics and Computer, "The Situation of Education in the Arab Republic of Egypt as Indicated by the Results of General Certificates, the Preparatory Education Certificate 1977 - 1978" (Waqi' Al Ta'alim fi Gomhoriat Misr Al Arabia Men Khilal Nata'ig Al Shehadat Al A'ma Al Shehada Al E'idadia 1977 - 1978), Cairo, 1978, 13 pages, (Stencil).

The study began by indicating the date of the beginning of preparatory education, then compared the number of students enrolled in that stage during the school year 1953 - 1954 to their numbers during the school year 1977 - 1978.

The study showed the increase in the number of students during that period of time.

The article presented eleven statistical tables on that type of education. The tables show the number of girl and boy

students enrolled in the preparatory stage during the school year 1977 - 1978, the number of students applying for the examination ofthe preparatory education certificate, the number of students actually setting for the examination and the number of students who succeeded in the year.

The tables also containedthe results of examinations of the preparatory education certificate during the past five years, i.e. from 1973 - 1974 to 1977 - 1978.

PRIMARY EDUCATION - STATISTICS

106. El Sharouni, Thabet, "A Statistical Study on the Distribution of Educational Services of the Primary Stage", (Diraса Ihsa'ia Li Tawzi' Al Khadamat Al Ta'limia Bil Marhala Al Ibtada'ia Bi Gomhoriat Misr Al Arbia) Prepared by Thabit al Sharouni and others, Cairo, Ein Shams University, 1976, 9 p.

The study began by an introduction on the importance of educational services extended to the people by the State, indicating the private sector's contribution to educational services in the primary, preparatory general secondary and commercial secondary stages.

The writer expounded the objectives of the study, explaining the statistical method used to realize the desired results.

Then followed a review of the results achieved by the study. The writer then pointed to the following: failures in educational services in Upper Egypt Governorates, the higher standard of educational services in urban areas as compared to rural ones, backward girl education, particularly in rural areas, the almost equal percentage of boy education in both rural and urban areas and the higher percentage of girl education in urban areas as compared to rural ones.

The study presented a number of tables, containing statistics on educational services distributed according to administrative division, cultural environment, sex and sex in urban and rural areas and sex and environment together.

The tables also illustrated the ratio of students to the total population in the various governorates during the school year of 1976 - 1977 drawing a comparison between the ratio of primary school students in rural and urban areas and the population during the school year 1976 - 1977.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

107. Embabi, Mohamed, "Subsidized Schools, Their Owners ask for more Subsidies and the Principals Accuse the Owners of Negligence" (Al Madaris Al Mou'ana... Ashaboha Yatlouboun Zeyadat Al Ei'ana Wa Al Nozzar Yatahamourahm Bil Eihmal) Al Akhbar, Newspaper, 34th Year, Issue No. 1771, (October 4, 1978) p. 5.

The article presented discussions held between subsidized school owners and officials at the Ministry of Education and educational zones on the increase of sibsidies to these schools and the relations between the school principals and teachers on the one hand, and the owners on the other.

The writer reviewed the history of subsidized school in accordance with their records at the Ministry of Education, the subsidies these schools have obtained since their establishment and the rules followed by the Ministry for offering the subsidies, whether according to the number of classrooms or the number of students.

The article went on to discuss the Ministry's policy in relation to these schools since 1963 and their number.

By surveying the opinion of the principals and teachers of these schools, the writer underlined their grievances against the school owners

The school owners were accused of negligence in fulfilling the requirements of the schools. The writer indicated how shortage and problems faced by these schools can be solved.

He also recorded some teachers' demands that these schools have statutes of their own.

PRIVATE TUTORING

108. El Arabi, Salah El Din, "In Order not to Resort to Private Tutoring" (Hatta La Natar Ela Al Dorus Al Khusosia), Al Ahram, Newspaper, 104th Year, Issue No. 33596, (December 4, 1978) p. 13.

At the outset of his article, the writer dealt with the widespread phenomena of private tutoring in the Egyptian society, and the exaggerated pay teachers charge for private tutoring.

The writer explained the effect of this problem on the parents budget and reviewed the causes which make pupils resort to private tutoring laying a special emphasis on the extent of the student's ability to benefit from the teacher's explanation.

The writer explained the role of inspection and supervision bodies in checking the problem of private tutoring. He also clarified the importance of developing these bodies and giving them wide powers.

The writer described the role of inspector in the light of the contemplated development and the extent of his authority in supervising school and teacher.

In conclusion, the writer described the responsibilities of the school principals in connection with the progress of study at their schools, showing the effects of their leniancy towards the weak standard of the students.

The writer defined the school principal's role in supervising teachers and providing them with necessary instructions which would help to raise their standard and put an end to the problem of private tutoring.

109. ,amal, Mahmoud, "Not in Defence of Private Tutoring..... But...." (Laysa Difa'an Aan Al Dorus El Khososia Walakin), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33604, (December 12, 1978), p. 13.

The writer reviewed a previous article on private tutoring published in Al Ahram on December 4, 1978.

He pointed out the role of teacher in private tutoring, indicating the causes leading to the aggravation of the problem of private tutoring.

The article underlined the inability of some students to learn and its effect on the aggravation of this problem.

The article expounded methods of solving this problem, stressing, in this respect, the role of parents in bringing up their children and the importance of opening classes at low fees to help weak students develop a fuller understanding of lessons.

In conclusion, the writer dealt with the role of teachers in educating the new generation and the duties of society towards them.

110. Zahra, Abdel Nasser, "The System of Education Is The Cause", (Nezam Al Ta'alim Howa Al Sabab), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33608, (December 16, 1978). p. 13.

At the outset of the article, the writer reviewed the articles published on the aggravation of private tutoring, pointing out the effect of the present education system on this problem.

The writer then showed to what extent the percentage of grades as the only criteria for admission in institutes and universities influence the problem of private tutoring.

He dealt with the effects of the over-crowdedness of classes, the evening classes and shortage in teachers, especially language teachers on encouraging students to resort to private tutoring.

The article explained the necessity of cooperation among bodies concerned with the study of the phenomenon of private tutoring and finding positive solutions thereto, pointing to the effect of this on students and parents.

111. Fahim, Samy, "Private Tutoring and the Building of the Egyptian Man", (Al Derus Al Khososia wa Benaa' Al Ensan Al Misri), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33617, (December 23, 1978), p. 13.

At the outset of his article, the writer pointed out to the rampant phenomena of private tutoring and its shifting from schools to universities as well.

The writer reviewed writings on the subject, tackling the developments and causes of this problem.

He explained to what extent the rampant phenomenon of private tutoring is affected by the weakness of some of the teachers standard, the students dislike for a certain subject, the

weakness of home supervision and the lack of the favourable atmosphere to absorb what has been explained by the teacher in the classroom.

In conclusion, the writer prescribed means to put an end to this phenomena, outlinging the effect of the role played by teacher, student and home in solving this problem.

112. Adam, Mohamed Salama, "Exploration of Private Tutoring," (Estetla'a Al Derous Al Khososia), Cairo, The National Center for Social and Criminological Research, 1978, p. 46.

The exploratory study dealt with the main causes of private tutoring and the consequences of its spread.

It reviewed previous studies on the problem, pointing to the recommendations made by these studies.

The writer dealt with the method of selecting the sample whose opinions were canvassed. He presented the questionnaire and its elements whereby the study sought to defect the causes of the problem, the people's perspective of its size, the years in which private tutoring increase and the subjects in which students need private tutoring more than others.

The study advanced proposals for solving the problem.

The study presented the results yielded by the questionnaire.

The writer underlined the problem at the level of perspective and the level of reality and the gap between both levels. He specified the causes of private tutoring as the system of examination, the over crowdedness of classes, the curricula, the desire to obtain high grade and the insufficiency of educational potentials.

The writer pointed out the effect of these elements on the problem of private lessons.

In conclusion, the study put forward proposals to solve the problem, pointing to the vital role of both parents in finding a solution to the problem.

113. Diab, Samy, "A Tragedy of a Generation Who Do not Read, An Accusation Levelled by our Intellectuals against our Youth", (Ma'asat Gil La Yaqr'a, Eteham Mowagh Men Mofakirina Ligil Al Shabab), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. (October 8, 1978), p. 12

This article reviewed the opinions of three of the intellectuals in Egypt in the causes of the young generation's reluctance to read.

The intellectuals dealt in this connection with the high prices of books, the economic conditions and the introduction of T.V.

Our intellectual drew a comparison between the youth of today and the youth of the past and the desire of both generations to read, presenting comparative statistical data.

As to the causes of the young generation's reluctance to read, the writer dealt with what has been said about the political circumstances and the intellectual trends in the country which polarized the greater part of the young generation's interest.

The writer indicated the students relation with the library in the intitutes and faculties.

The article then expounded the solutions for this problem, pointing out the role of society, family, the ministries of education and culture and the various information media regarding this problem.

114. Diab, Samy, "Youth Reply to a Tragedy of a Generation which does not Read",(Al Shabab Yarud Ala Ma'sat Geel la Yakra'a), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33540, (October 9, 1978) p. 14.

The article expounded the views of youth on the problem of a generation who does not read.

The article reviewed the views of youth concerning the problem of the generation who does not read, underlining the causes for this problem as well as the family and school responsibility in this respect and the methods whereby grown ups can deal with youth.

The article reviewed the opinions of youths in the society's political, social and economic problems and the inability to isolate youth from shaping the fate of their country.

The writer dealt with the problem of the high price of books which are not subsidized by the government as a basic commodity.

The writer put forward a proposal by youth to make the library an integral part of the curricula, clarifying the role of the university professor in providing guidance to researchers.

The writer pointed to the accusation levelled by youths against intellectuals and writers for their failure to write about lofty principles and values and the importance of exerting efforts to build youth, referring, in this connection, to the role of books, stories and information programs in radio and T.V.

The article underlined the effect of radio and T.V. programs on their audience of children and youth.

In conclusion, the writer reviewed youth's views on economic burdens and the status of intellectuals.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

115. Ibrahim, Abu Al Saoud, "A University Study Proposing the Setting up of a Council for Islamic Information" (Dorasa Gami'aia Taktarh Ensha' Maglos Lil E'alam Al Islami), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo, 104th Year, Issue No. 33586, (November 24, 1978), p. 11.

The writer reviewed university and field studies on the necessity of unifying the authority supervising the call for Islam. The studies also underlined the importance of setting up a Council for Islamic Information.

The writer discussed views on a study made on Islamic Information and its effect on public opinion.

The writer pointed to the necessity for closer merger between Islamic Information and toehr activities as well as the government and public and private sector bodies and the effect of this on the education of the young generation.

In conclusion, the study recommended the launching of religious information campaigns in which all information bodies participate so as to tackle the problems of society through a religious angle.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANISATION

116. A.R.E. Legislations, Laws, Regulations, etc... "General Circular No. 76, dated 12.10.1978 on the Relation between the General Department for Private Education and Educational Directorates and Departments", (Nashra Ama Raqem 76 Bi Tarikh 12.10.1978 Bisha'en Ilaket Al Eidara Al Ama Lil Tarbia Al Khasa Bil Modreriat Wal Eidorat Atta'alimia), Cairo, The Office of the First Deputy Minister for Primary Education and Teacher Training Colleges, the Ministry of Education, 1978, 2 pages (Stencil).

The circular stressed the importance of referring to the Ministerial Decree No. 56 for the Year 1969 on the Organisational Statute of Private Schools which defined the relation between the General Department of Education and the Educational Directorates and Departments in Governorates.

It also explained the task of the General Department for Private Education at the Ministry with regard to planning, follow-up and supervision. It pointed out to the Administrative Body which supervises the schools and classes of private education at educational directorates and departments.

It then defined the role of educational directorates and departments which have private schools or classes in the field of: administrative supervision, laison between schools and the ministry, selecting principals for these schools and technical guidance.

The bulletin underlined the tasks undertaken by the General Department of Private Education in collaboration with Educational Directores and Departments.

In conclusion, the bulletin pointed out to the role of these schools' principals in the field of students admission.

SCHOOL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

117. A.R.E. Legislations, Laws, Regulations, etc... "Ministerial Decree No. 275, Dated 20.12.1978 on the Statute of the Students Cooperatives in Schools, and Institutes Supervised by the Ministry" (Qarar Wezari Raqem 275 Bi Tarikh 20.12.1978 Bisha'en Al Nezam Al Dakhli Lil Gami'at Al Ta'awenia Al Tolabia Bi Madaris wa Ma'ahid Al Waqi'a Taht Eshraf Al Wezare), Cairo, the Minister's Cabinet, the Ministry of Education, 1978, 23 pages (Stencil).

The Decree comprises two articles.

The first article indicated the enforcement of the statute of the internal system of students' cooperative societies.

The second article dealt with the implementation of the decree and the repealing of all our contradictory decisions.

The enclosed statute is divided in 12 sections comprising 61 articles.

The first section indicated the appellation of the society, its premises and the directorate to which it is affiliated.

The second section dealt with the society's purposes and the treatment of non members.

The third section reviewed the resources which make up the society's funds and the responsibilities of its members.

The fourth section defined the terms of membership of or affiliation to the society, the terms for renouncing membership and the causes for dismissal from the society.

The fifth section outlined the procedures of forming the society's board of directors and its competence.

The sixth section dealt with the appointment of the society's secretary and his competence.

The seventh section dealt with auditing of the society's accounts.

The eighth section outlined the competence of the General Assembly, its formation, the dates of convening and the causes which necessitate emergency meetings.

The ninth section reviewed the files which should be in thesociety's possession and the distribution of the surplus.

The tenth and eleventh sections dealt with the causes of dissolving the society and liquidating its funds, and the cases in which it merges in other societies.

The twelfth section included general rules, for example, the consideration of the society's funds as public money, etc....

SCHOOL JOURNALISM

118. A.R.E. Legislations, Laws, Regulations, etc... "General Circular, No. 82, Dated 21.10.1978 on Directives for School Journalism for the Year 1978 - 1979", (Nashra Ama Raqem 82, Bi Tarikh 21.10.1978 Bi Sha'on Tawgihat Assahafa Al Madresia Li Aam 1978 - 1979), Cairo, The Department of School Journalism, The General Department for Educational Activities, Ministry of Education, 1978, 3 pages (Stencil).

The circular began by underlining the responsibility of school journalism in building the Egyptian Man, consolidating the spiritual values and keeping pace with scientific progess in all fields.

It outlined the role of Educational Directorates and Departments in Governorates in the fields of journalistic training of those responsible for the supervision of school journalism, in drawing up the plan for technical guidance on the level of the directorate, preparing for journalistic exhibitions, reviewing the types of these exhibitions, issuing printed magazines, revising the material presented to the school broadcasting, holding a competition on the level of the directorate among schools in this field, preparing the suitable program for the anti-racial discrimination international year and fixing the date for the celebration.

The bulletin underlined the role of guiding school journalism at educational directorates and departments in preparing the curricula of journalistic activities for teacher training colleges and pointed out the topics which should be included.

In conclusion, the bulletin pointed out the steps which should be followed on the establishment of a journalism council in every educational directorate, and ways of selecting its members from officials at the educational directorate or department members of parents councils and students unions. It outlined the functions of this council.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

119. A.R.E. Legislations, Laws, Regulations, etc... "General Circular, No. 75, Dated 12.10.1978 on Directives to School Libraries for the New School Year 1978 - 79" (Nashra A'ma raqam 75 Bi Tarikh 12.10.1978 Bisha'on Tawgihat al Maktabat al Madrasia Lil Am Al Derasi 1978 - 1979), Cairo, The Department of School Libraries, the Directorate General for Educational Activities, The Ministry of Education 1978, 4 pages (Stencil).

In its introduction, the circular indicated the importance of school libraries and their educational message. It underlined the responsibility of the librarian in developing plausible conduct, habits and skills in students.

This was followed by an explanation of the duties of the directorates and educational departments in governorates so that school libraries achieve their objectives. It also pointed out the necessity of providing the school libraries with books, periodicals and educational material, in addition to furnishing them properly.

The bulletin underlined the necessity of organizing training programs for librarians.

It discussed the role of the librarian in organizing the library classifying and indexing its contents, serving at the library and opening it during the summer vacation.

The bulletin reviewed the method of distributing the library fees to the items allocated thereto in accordance with the Ministerial Decree No. 202 for the Year 1976. It underlined the librarian's role in advertising general competitions and providing the library with necessary books.

In conclusion, the bulletin underlined the importance of paying attention to the libraries of private schools and making available the necessary books and scientific references.

SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

120. Mostafa, Hassan, "For School Textbooks" (Men Agl Al Kotob Al Madrasia), Al Akhbar, Newspaper, 27th Year, Issue No. 8218, (October 17, 1978), p. 3.

This article reviewed the efforts made by the Ministry of Education, the Central Body for School Textbooks and the University, through different committees, to provide students in the various stages of preparatory and secondary education with school textbooks.

The article showed the sums spent every academic year on school textbooks. Then the writer indicated the interest of students in using outside books, illustrating the difference between school and outside books and the causes leading to students' responsiveness to outside books.

The writer urged teachers and compilers of school textbooks to exert further efforts and devote more care to their task, advancing some recommendations related to textbook compilation, the use of summaries and exercises and all material which would raise the standard of the textbook and teacher. He explained the method of textbook compilation through educational situations and the method of facing such situations.

In conclusion, the writer called upon those responsible for printing to give more care to the printing of textbooks illustrating this with sketches and educational charts.

121. Abel Messih, Abdel Messih Daoud, "The Role of Evaluation in Developing the School Book", (Dawr Al Taqwem fi Tatweer al Kitab al Madrasi), Cairo, Faculty of Education, Ein Shams University, 1978, 190 pages.

In this article, the writer reviewed the function of the school book, pointing to its contribution to the education process, being the basic tool used by both teacher and student.

The writer dealt with the importance of the evaluation of the school book and the determination of its aspects of strength and weakness and its objective.

The article reviewed the various tools used in evaluating the school book and the basis on which a book is selected to be part of the curriculum.

The writer proceeded to deal with the characteristics, objectives and functions of evaluation, pointing out the role of evaluation in developing the school book and formulating a policy governing the evaluation and selection process.

The writer described the method of testing the book before it is finally included in the curriculum and the method of analysis cards for the various aspects of the book in the light of specific criteria.

In conclusion, the writer tackled the teachers reports and their scientific bases.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

122. Aboul Azm, Adel Moni'm "Scientific Research and Comprehensive Development Until The Year 2000", (Al Bahth Al Elmi Wal Tanmia Al Shamela Hata A'm 2000), The Periodical of The Specialized National Councils, 3rd Year, Issue No. 4, (October - December 1978), pp. 45 - 55.

At the outset of his article, the writer underlined the importance of scientific and technological research to development plans, and described the perspective of the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology in respect of Scientific Research.

The writer drew a comparison between adopted research and creative research, underlining the importance of concentrating at the present on adopted research while continuing work on creative research.

He outlined the causes which render this necessary. The article studied the importance of laying down criteria for the evaluation of research and researchers.

The writer pointed out the importance of linking the scholarships plan with the objectives laid down for the coming stage and with the essential role played by adopted research.

The article indicated the potentials which should be availed to serve consolidate adopted research with a special emphasis on the importance of scientific library, semi industrial experiment laboratories and the technical and engineering equipment in this field.

SECONDARY EDUCATION
COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL
TYPES OF ITS SCHOOLS

123. Metawe' Ibrahim Esmat, "Comprehensive School", (Al Madrasa Al Shamela), The Periodical of the Specialized National Councils, 3rd Year, Issue No. 4, (October to December 1978), pp. 7 - 27.

In his introduction, the writer underlined the importance of general secondary education and its role in providing students with good educational and social opportunities.

He reviewed some features of the contemporary world, pointing out to its effect on the mission of the school.

The writer underlined the importance of linking education to the spirit of the age and the requirements of cultural, and national heritage as well as to the development plan and the requirements of the individual.

He then enumerated the objectives of secondary school and the youth demands during the secondary education stage.

The writer explained the various types of secondary schools with a special emphasis on the comprehensive secondary school, the theoretical academic school and the technical secondary school.

The article dealt with the curricula, books, and educational aids in the secondary stage.

It reviewed the material potentials which should be available in the secondary school and the general basis which should be considered in the school's administration.

The writer underlined the importance of democracy in the secondary school and the method to be followed in qualifying its teachers.

In conclusion, the writer dealt with follow-up measures in the secondary stage.

SEXUAL EDUCATION - SECONDARY STAGE

124. Sana' El Baisi, "The UN Contributes to Sexual Education at Schools" (Al Omam Al Motahida Toshem Fi Al Tarbia Al Gensia Fil Madares), Al Ahram, Newspaper, Cairo 104th Year, Issue No. 33546, (October 15, 1978), p. 13.

This article dealt with the project in which the UN Population Activities Department and the Ministry of Education in Egypt took part. The project provides information sexual education for teachers in all secondary schools so that they may teach this subject on the basis of traditional values.

The writer described the training courses provided by the project, training men and women teachers who will join this course and the topics to be taught, the duration of each course and the whole period of the project.

In this connection, the article dealt with the role of libraries and its importance in educating students. It also reviewed the libraries, provided with books on sexual education for students.

SPECIAL EDUCATION
SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

125. Saleh, Ahmed Osman, An Experimental Study on the Effectiveness of the Eskner Results on the Mentally Retarded as Demonstrated by Teaching. A Unit of Arthimatic to the Students of the Fifth Form at Intellectual Education Schools", (Derasa Tagribia Hawla Mada Fa(eiliat Nata'eg Eskner Ala Al Motakhlifin A'qlian Fi Tadris Wehda Men Al Hisab Li talamiz Al Saf Al Khamis Bi Madaris Al Tarbia Al Fekria), Assiut, The Department of Educational Psychology, Faculty of Education, Assiut University 1978, 247 pages and appendices.

- A thesis presented to the Department of Educational Psychology, Faculty of Education, Assiut University to obtaining M.A. in Education.

The thesis comprised nine chapters, in addition to an introduction and appendices.

In the first chapter, the researcher expounded his views on programed education and the types of programs it involves and then outlined the research plan, its objectives, assumptions, terminology and the statistical methods used.

The second chapter explained the causes for mental retardness, the various trends in classifying the mentally retarded, the educational methods used to educate the mentally retarded and the various trends in treating mentally retarded cases.

In the third chapter, the researcher reviewed previous studies and researches in the field of programed education for the normal and abnormal children.

The fourth chapter expounded the steps followed by the researcher to draw up a plan for programed education for the mentally retarded.

The fifth and sixth chapters dealt with the tools of research, means of their application and ways of selecting the sample.

The seventh chapter presented the results obtained from the experiment and analysis of the results.

The eighth chapter reviewed educational applications in the field of education for the mentally retarded and the recommendations made by the researcher on the necessity of working out programs for mentally retarded children compatible with their standard of awareness, with the help of officials concerned with special education.

The researcher recommended that specialists be involved in these programs.

He also emphasised the necessity that every student should obtain a programed book for every subject.

The ninth chapter gave a summary of the thesis in both Arabic and English.

In conclusion, the research listed Arabic and foreign reference books he used in his research.

The appendices illustrated the statistical methods used by the researcher to obtain the results as well as a form for correcting the tests measuring the degree of learning prepared by the researcher.

This was followed by a programed curriculum in addition and substraction for students of the fifth form at special education schools.

SPECIFIC SCHOOLS

126. A.R.E. Legislations, Laws, Regulations, etc... "Ministerial Decree No. 197, Dated 30.10.1978 on Transforming the Commercial Secondary School for Girls in Luxor to a Commercial Secondary School Specialized in Hotel Affairs, (Three Year System)" (Qarar Wezari Raqem 197 Bi Tarikh 30.10.1978 Fi Sha'en Tahwel Al Madrasa Althanawia Attogaria Lil Banat Bil Oksor Eila Madrasa Thanawia Togaria Takhasos Sho'un Fondokia Nezam Thalath Sanawat), Cairo, The Ministers Cabinet, The Ministry of Education 1978, 2 pages (Stencil).

This decree comprises six articles.

The first article dealt with the method of providing a school for hotel affairs in Luxor.

The second article specified the duration of study at this school and the diploma it grants to its graduates.

The third article is concerned with the quality of its students.

The fourth article reviewed ministerial decrees which should be applied to the school.

The fifth article pointed out to the way of abolishing the earlier system of the school.

The sixth article dealt with the publication of the decree in the Official Gazette and fixing a date for the commencement of study at the new school.

STUDENTS CONDUCT

127. Ezz El Din, Youssef, "Code of Students Conduct... The Result of the Examination of the One Who Fails in Conduct should not come out" (Dostour Liselok Attollab. Al Rasob fi Al Selok Ia To'alan Natogat Imtehanh), Gomhouria, Newspaper, Cairo, 25th Year, Issue No. 9065, (October 23, 1978), p. 6.

This article reviews the code of students conduct throughout the various stages of education. This code had been formulated by a Committee of senior education men and would be implemented as of 1978 - 1979.

The article dealt with the code's provisions on regularity in study, punctuality, cleanliness, good appearance, protection of public property, fulfilment of assignments and upholding responsibility.

The code also outlined ways of punishing any violator.

The writer pointed out the code's principles on awards for students with excellent condut who are committed to the code's principles.

In conclusion, the writer reviewed the measures to be taken against any student who fails in conduct or does not obtain the minimum grade in this subject.

These measures concern the method whereby the result of his exam will come out together with that of other subjects and the punishment to which he will be subjected.

EDUCATION OF

128. El Shal, Mohamed Al Nabawi, "As we Begin a New School Year Along the Road of Faith and Science", (Wa Nahnu Nasta'nif A'm Derasi Gadid Ala Tariq Al'Ilm Wal E'iman), Education, Magazine, 30th Year, Issue No.4, (October 1978), pp. 19 - 22.

At the outset of his article, the writer expounded the concept of science in Islam and indicated Islam's outlook to science, dividing science into several branches and dealing with the components of each and its role in elevating the status of the learner before God.

The writer gave a piece of advice to the students to help them in their lives, underlining what their society and country expect from them, then proceeded to give the parents instructions on ways of providing the sound educational circumstances for their children and to inculcate in them good conduct.

The writer dealt with the teachers' role, defining their task at this phase of Egypt's history and their duty towards their country, their students and themselves.

The author indicated how teachers can make use of organised planning and conscioncious leadership and advised them on the sound methods they should use to provide their students with deep experience.

In conclusion, the author outlined the results of good education of children.

RE ENROLMENT
PREPARATORY AND SECONDARY STAGE

129. A.R.E. Legislations, Laws, Regulations, etc... "Ministerial Decree No. 177, Dated 10.10.1978 on the Re Enrolment of Students in the Third Form in Preparatory and Secondary Schools for the School Year 1978 - 1979, Cairo, Ministers Office, The Ministry of Education, 1970, 3 pages (Stencil).

The decree comprised six articles.

The first article defined the system of re-enrolment in the third form in general preparatory and secondary schools.

The second article pointed out the method of selecting students to be re-enrolled at the level of the educational directorate and administration.

The third article pointed out items to be considered upon the re-enrolment of successful students in the secondary certificate.

The fourth article fixed the fees of re-enrolment and the percentage of attendance necessary for re-enrolment.

The fifth article defined the role of educational directorates or administration and schools regarding announcement of the date for submitting applications for re-enrolment, and coordination among students applying for re-enrolment.

The sixth and last article is concerned with the implementation of the decree and its effective date.

TRENDS

130. Soleiman, Arafat Abdel Aziz, "Youth Preferences of Various Professions. A comparative Field Study with Emphasis on the Teaching Profession", (Afdaliat Al Mehan Al Mokhtalefa Lada Ashabab, Doresa Meidania Mokarana M'a Al Tarkiz Ala Mehnet Al Tadres), The Faculty of Education Magazine, Cairo, Vol. 1, Issue No. 1 (1978), pp. 29 - 53.

The writer dealt with the motives and objectives of the research.

He underlined the sample of research, previous studies on the same topic, the results of these studies which he also examined and the desire of the students of both the scientific and literary sections to join the Faculties of Education.

The writer pointed out the effect of social factors and the engagement of a member of the student's family in teaching upon the desire of the students of both sections to teach.

The writer compared the results he obtained to the Saudi students desire to teach. The writer pointed to the similarity of the desire to teach among the students of the literary and scientific sections in both countries.

This desire to teach, he points out, was variable among Saudi girl students and Egyptian girl students.

The writer underlined the following factors which influence students' enthusiasm for teaching profession in both Egypt and Saudi Arabia: the family's cultural circumstances (the level of parents' education), the parents profession and the income bracket (the family's standard of living).

In conclusion, the research commented on the outcome of the study and underlined the trends of students of both sections, and the study and faculty they prefer to join.

TEACHER TRAINING CERTIFICATE STATISTICS

131. A.R.E. Ministry of Education, The General Directorate of Statistics and Computer, "The Situation of Education in The Arab Republic of Egypt as Indicated by General Certificates and Teachers Training Diploma 1977 - 78" (Waqi' Al Ta'alim Fi Gomhoriat Misr Al Arabia Mon Khilal Nata'ig Al Shahadat Al A'ma Wa Diblom Al Mou'allimin Wa Mou'allimat 1977 - 1978), Cairo, 1978, 11 pages, (Stencil).

This statistical study began by an introduction showing the importance of men and women teacher colleges in meeting the requirements of primary education by providing the educationally qualified teach The article indicated the numbers of years necessary for study, various branches in which the study is divided, as of the fourth year.

The document reviewed the system of application to these colleges, followed by eight statistical tables showing the result of the two semesters of the teachers diploma for the academic year 1977 - 1978 and the percentage of success in every branch separately.

The tables also indicated the results of the first and second semester of the teachers diploma distributed according to the various branches. The tables showed the number of students sitting for the examination, those who passed the exam and the percentage of success among men and women teachers in every governorate.

The tables presented as well the results of the diploma in governorates, arranged in a downward order according to the general percentage of success.

TEACHERS - PERFORMANCE OF

132. Ibrahim, Sami Sobhi, "The Effect of the Teacher's Personality on Students Learning Scientific and Social Subjects in Third Preparatory Form" (Athar Shakhsiat Al Mou'alim ala Tahsil al Mouta'alim fi al Oulum wa Mawad al Egtoma'ia bil saf al Thalith al E'adadi), Assiut, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Education, Assuit University, 1978, 198 pages + appendices.

- A thesis presented to the Department of Psychology, Faculty of Education, Assuit University for obtaining M.A. in Education.

The thesis included seven chapters.

The first dealt with the problem in question, its assumptions, importance and a definition of the terminology used.

The researcher defined the terms: personality, traits, learning, student, teacher and knowledge obtained.

The second chapter dealt with the factors affecting the teachers performance and the qualities of the able teacher. It reviewed the problems, affecting the teacher's efficiency and the qualities to be fulfilled by the teacher of science and social subjects.

The third chapter reviewed previous Arabic and foreign studies on the same topic.

The fourth chapter explained the experimetal framework of the research, its method, the tools used and statistical data.

The fifth chapter dealt with the results of the research while the sixth chapter discussed and interpreted these results.

It also underlined the types of behavior which emerge in the interaction between teacher and student.

In the seventh chapter the researcher stated his recommendations, stressing the importance of evaluation of the teacher's work on the basis of the success percentage of students.

He also underlined the necessity of raising interest in training programs, exchange of visits, holding seminars and discussions in which teachers take part as well as relating and adopting lessons to environment, laying down a plan of action, evaluating final results and using the permanent evaluation method during teaching.

The researcher reviewed the proposed researches and gave a list of Arabic and foreign references he used in preparing his research.

At the end, he gave an appendix, containing the Isaac list for measuring personality.

TEACHERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

133. Ezz El Din, Youssef, "The Responsibilities of Peace Await the Role of the Teacher" (Mas'ulayat Al Salam Tantazer Dowr Al Mo'allim), Al Gomhouria, Newspaper, 25th year, Issue No. 9044, (October 2, 1978), pp. 6 and 11.

This article reviewed the speech delivered by the Head of State to mark Teacher's Day". In which he underlined the teacher's role at the forthcoming historic stage in re-building himself and his students by setting the good example.

The writer reviewed the speech by the Minister of Education in which he defined the teachers' duties towards themselves and students, advancing urgent solutions to pressing problems within the limits of available potentials.

The article then addressed an appeal to teachers stressing the importance of changing the curricula particularly the social subjects and national study and how the subject of peace can be included in curricula in all educational stages.

194. A.R.E. Legislation, Laws, Regulations, etc..." "Ministerial Decree No. 291, dated 31.12.1978, on the Conditions of Foreign Secondment", (Qarar Wasari Raqem 291, Bi Tarikh 21.12.1978 Bisha'n Shorot Al E'ara Al Kharigia), Cairo, The Minister's Cabinet, The Ministry of Education, 1978, 12 pages + appendices.

The decree comprises fifteen articles.

The first article defines what is meant by foreign secondment.

The second article fixed the time limit for foreign secondments while the third article stipulated the necessity of the employee's return to his job before secondment.

The fourth article defined the terms of applying for secondment.

The fifth article defined the employees who are given priority in secondment.

The sixth and seventh articles stated the executive measures for secondment applications, reviewing the duties of the applicant, the educational directorate to which the applicant belongs and the general directorate for foreign secondment at the Ministry of Education.

Theeighth article defined the rules to be followed upon nomination for secondment.

The ninth article made it incumbent on the deputy minister concerned to set a time table organising the process of foreign secondment in January.

The tenth article dealt with the issue of the annual reports of the applicant for secondment.

The eleventh article specified the cases in which the applicant is deprived from applying for secondment and the cases in which the applicants' departure is suspended, while the thirteenth article dealt with personal contracting.

The fourteenth article abrogated the Ministerial Decree Number 1 for the year 1978.

The fifteenth article dealt with the implementation of the Decree. It included appendices to the decree, the time table for the foreign secondment process for the school year 1978 - 1979 as well as a copy of the application form for foreign secondment and its appendices.

TEACHERS' TRAINING - PRIMARY SCHOOLS

135. Qotb, Yussef Saleh El Din, "Raising the Standard of the Primary School Teacher" (Al Mahoud Bi Mostawa Mo'allim Al Madrasa Al Ibte'da'ia), Education, Magazine, 30th Year, Issue No. 4, (October 1978), pp. 3 - 7.

The writer started his article by reviewing the projects and efforts by quarters interested in education in Egypt to train the teacher and raise the level of training. The writer said that such efforts are indicative of the great interest in the issue, underlining the basic principles of any plan for training teachers. In this context, the writer dealt with the comprehensive outlook to the integrity of teaching profession and the general rules every teacher - in all educational stages - should get acquainted with.

The writer reviewed the recommendations made by previous conferences and meetings on the training of teachers in Egypt, indicating measures implemented so far in this respect.

The writer advanced a proposal pertaining to the level of institution from which the primary school teacher is graduated.

The proposed solutions for remedying the present situation, indicating phased procedures to be taken sooner or later necessary for raising the primary teacher's standard to the required one.

In conclusion, the author underlines the role of education faculties, the Ministry of Education, information media and training centers in this respect.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS - STUDENTS' EXAMINATIONS

136. Legislations, Laws, Regulations, etc... "General Circular No. 94, Dated 22.11.1978 on Examinations, Affairs of Students in Technical Secondary Schools following the three year system (Commercial, Agricultural, Industrial)" (Nashra Ama Raqom 94, Bi Tarikh 22.11.1978 Fi Sha'on Al Imtahanat Wa Sh'oun Al Talaba Bi Al Madares Athanawia Al Fannia Nosam Thalath Sanawat (Togari Zerai'i, Sena'i), Cairo, Deputy Minister of Technical Education Cabinet, Ministry of Education, 1978, 2 pages, (Stencil).

The bulletin began by reviewing queries forwarded to the Ministry by educational directorates and departments in governorates and some schools.

The bulletin defined the conditions for re-enrolment of students who have forfeited the times of failing in technical schools.

It presented the conditions of sitting for examination as externals and students applying from homes or those dismissed and have completed study in the third form, to workers at production centers and conscripts.

The bulletin in conclusion defined the role of school principals to verify the soundness of the document and fulfilling the conditions in the previously mentioned cases.

THEATRICAL EDUCATION

137. A.R.E. Legislations, Laws, Regulations, etc... "General Circular No. 86, Dated 29.10.1978 on General Directives for Theatrical Education in the School Year 1970 - 1979", (Nashra Ama Raqem 86 Bi Tarikh 29.10.1978 Bisha'an attawgihat al Aama Lil Tarbia Al Masrahia Fi Am Al Dorasi 1978 - 1979), Cairo, The Department of Theatrical Education, General Department of Educational Activities, the Ministry of Education, 1978, 3 pages, (Stencil).

The circular indicated the importance of theatrical education and how far it is linked to the educational process.

It then dealt with the objectives contemplated by the educational policy, the trends of theatrical education, and the close link binding them.

It explained the role of dramatic education in preparing the good citizen, and underlined the responsibilities of theatrical education bodies in educational directorates and departments towards local planning of theatrical activities and raising the efficiency of those supervising these activities.

The circular underlined certain points to be considered in training programs of supervisors.

It explained the importance of enriching school libraries with theatrical manuscripts holding shows on the various religious and national occasions and organising theatrical festivals and competitions.

It underlined the role of supervisors of theatrical activities in educational directorates, departments and schools in this connection.

In conclusion, the circular underlined the importance of drawing up reports on theatrical education and sending them to departments of theatrical education in the ministry.

WASTE -- PRIMARY STAGE

138. Abdel Gawad, Abdulla El Sayyed, "The Quantitative Waste in the Primary Stage in the Arab Republic of Egypt," (Al Faqid Al Kami Fil Marhala Al Ibtid'ia Fi Gomhouryat Misr Al Arabia), Assuit, The Department of The Fundamentals of Education, Faculty of Education, Assuit University, 1978, 371 pages.

- A dissertation presented to the Education Fundamentals Department, Faculty of Education, Assuit University, for obtaining M.A. in Education.

The dissertation began by introducing the importance of the primary school in relation to the educational ladder.

The researcher explained the objectives of the research, its importance, the terminology, axioms, limits, plan and methods of measuring quantitive waste, as well as the assumptions posed by the research.

This was followed by the material of the thesis which falls in six chapters.

The first chapter dealt with primary education in Egypt and pointed out the following: developments of primary education from the age of Mohamed Ali until 1960, the quality of opportunities and the problems facing it.

The second chapter dealt with the economics of education in this stage showing the sources financing education and the extent of the suitability of outputs to inputs of education in the primary stage.

The third chapter described the concept of waste, dealing in that context with failure, truancy, the low productivity of the form, the low efficiency of the teacher and Egypt's position regarding the problem of waste.

The fourth chapter reviewed methods of measuring waste with a special emphasis on the methodologies of analysing inputs and outputs and of analysing systems clarifying the pros and cons of each.

The fifth chapter was devoted to the size of the problem of waste in the primary stage, indicating the number of dead, doublers and truants in each of the six forms during the school years 1960 - 1961 to 1975 - 1976.

The last chapter contained the results of the research and the recommendations which the researcher deemed necessary to be adopted for eliminating doubling and failure as well as for the evaluation systems used for checking truancy and raising the teachers efficiency.

The recommendations also covered curricula teaching methods, the productive capacity of forms, finance and people's contributions to education in order to eliminate waste.

In conclusion, the researcher gave a list of Arabic and foreign reference books he used in compiling his dissertation.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS
WORLD BANK PROJECT

139. El Hamshari, Mohamed Ali, "The World Bank Project on Basic Skills in Primary Education: How Far School Graduates Maintain Them", (Mashrou'e Al Bank Al Dawli Hawla Al Maharat Al Assasia Fi Al Ta'alim Al Ibteda'ei Wa Mada Eihtefaz Man Yatroukoun Almadrasa Biha), Prepared by Mohamed Ali El Hamshari Adli Kamel Farag and Salah El Din Abdu Salah, Cairo, The National Institute of Educational Research, 1978, p. 64.

The document began by defining the World Bank project, underling its objectives and its role in revealing the causes of truancy, its consequences and the relation between communication skills (reading, writing, arithmatic) on the one hand, and technical skills in the field of work on the other.

The document reviews the progress made on the project and points to the steps in the coming stage, underlining the basis for the formation of test application teams and their duties.

The document describes the tests and the tools to be used in this stage.

The document includes appendices specifying the sample schools, the names of those participating in the tests (work teams) and the tests which will be carried out namely: silent reading test No. 1, writing test No. 1, silent reading test No. 2, writing test No. 2, arithmatic test, phraseology intelligence test, and non phraseological intelligence test.

YOUTH PROBLEMS

140. Alam El Din, Mohamed, "Sources of Education and the Problems of Youth," (Masader Al Tarbia Wa Moushkilat Al Shabab), El Ba'id Magazine, 23rd Year, Issue No. 4, (December 1978), pp. 43 - 45.

The article reviewed the sources from which the young generation can learn and whereby they solve their problems.

The article dealt with parents and their attitude to education and their role in laying down the cornerstone of the individual's character.

The writer then described the role of the necessary and primary school, pointing to the teacher as a main source of education.

The writer also spoke of society, its trends, crosscurrents and the information media and their effect on deliquency and disturbance of youth.

For these problems, the writer prescribed solutions and lofty ideals in all aspects of life. He underlined the role and responsibility of parents and teachers as well as preachers in Mosques.

The article tackled religious education and its importance in this phase of life as well as the role to be assumed by information media and sports clubs, dealing as well with the positive effect of sports in the refinement and sound guidance of youths.

In conclusion, the writer pointed out the role of society in defining the lofty ideals and spiritual values and in combating delinquent currents and vicious creeds.

YOUTH PROJECTS

141. Hamouda, Mohamed, "Where Are The Serious Projects to Make Use of Youth", (Ayn Al Mashrou'at Al Gada Lil Eifada Men Al Shabab), Al Gomhouria, Newspaper, Cairo, 26th Year, Issue No. 9126, (December 23, 1978), p. 5.

At the outset of his article, the writer pointed to the efforts exerted by the State to build The Egyptian Man, describing the role of youths during the October War.

The writer spoke of the project of public service, the causes of its failure and the effect of this on wasting one year of the life of every youth joining the project.

The article stressed the importance of reconsidering this project and recommended ways of rendering the project serious and useful to both the youth and the State.

The writer focused on methods which would render the public service project a success and pointed out its effect on making use of youth potentials and rendering their future life characterised by seriousness.

YOUTH WELFARE

142. Ragab, Ibrahim Abou Al Magd, "Egypt's Youth and the Buildin of a New Society," (Shabab Misr Wa Bon'a Al Mogtama' Al Gadid) Youth and Science of the Future, Cairo, 2nd Year, Issue No. 3 (October 1978) pp. 44 - 45.

At the outset of his article, the writer underlined the importance of the current stage in Egypt's history and man's role in making civilizations throughout the ages.

The author dealt with the phase of youth, showing the main characteristics of youth in this phase and the relation of the young with society and duties of society towards young people.

The article underlined the necessity of studying the circumstances of youth upon formulating a plan for the present and future.

The writer enumerated the achievements of the July Revolution in the field of Youth Welfare, laying emphasis on the Revolution's role in realizing equality of educational opportunities, free and compulsory education.

The article underlined the effect of negligence and dependence of the Egyptian society on the truancy of students from the various stages of education and the collapse of the principles preached by the Revolution.

In conclusion, the writer called for the reformation of government and health administration and enabling students to assume leadership.

He stressed the necessity of understanding the problems of youth.

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